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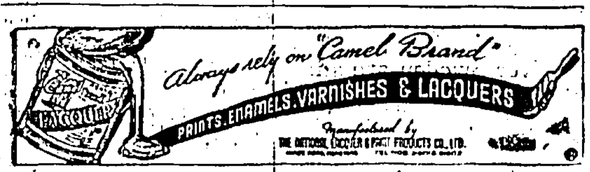

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MORATORIUM

It is to be hoped that there was nothing deceptive in Government's easy acceptance of the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo's motion in Legislative Couicil yesterday, urging more vigorous steps to secure the lifting of the restrictions imposed by the Moratorium Proclamation. The motion was couched in such mild terms that it provided little for any opposition to get its teeth into, and the Attorney-General's response was less counter-blast than a statement of the complicated factors that have delayed action. Nothing that the Hon. Mr. Strickland had to say, however, invalidated the main point which is simply that twelve months should have given adequate opportunity to study them and provide the answers. The general impression, rightly or wrongly, has been that maintenance of the moratorium restrictions has been dictated by official policy, here or at the Colonial Office, in the belief that the rehabilitation of the Colony would thereby be facilitated. In the early days of Liberation this may have been true. Today, the effect is the very reverse. Especially is this so with regard to the failure to permit the open resumption of dealings in the share market. There is so much liquid capital in the Colony today seeking an outlet for investment that re-opening of the Stock Exchange would, it can safely be predicted, witness a good deal of heavy gambling, with shares going to perhaps unwarrantably high levels. The black market dealings have already indicated such a trend. It is doubtful, however, whether such a development should be resisted. In fact, if it succeeded in diverting the interest of speculators from the property market, for example, to the stock exchange, we are not so sure but that it could be regarded as highly beneficial to the Colony from a long-term point of view. It is, in any case, rather odd that although conditions in the two Colonies are more or less parallel, in respect of missing share registers, lost scrip and so on, Hong Kong should lay so far behind Singapore in getting the share market going again. It hints of over-caution somewhere here rather than of a decision based solely upon the merits of the situation. The matter of transactions in property dealt with during the Japanese occupation is a little more difficult. But here again the answer is that ample time has been afforded for a thorough examination of the problems involved. Procrastination will neither simplify them nor make the final legal decisions any easier. Much the same applies to the general moratorium. It would have been unfortunate to say the least, in the early days of the re-occupation to have tangled up the debts of 1941 with the efforts of commercial enterprises to get on their feet again. But most firms have since had time to sort themselves out and ascertain where they stand today. What precisely the Colonial Office has in mind with regard to Debtor-Creditor Relationships remains a top secret, and until a pronouncement has been made, obviously the moratorium cannot be lifted in its entirety. But as Mr. Lo emphasised, nothing that is likely to be devised will be perfect in all its parts. There are bound to be hard cases. The task is to produce legislation that is as equitable in its operation as it is possible to make it on the basis of the relevant data. But that should not necessitate dickering indefinitely.

HOW ITALY BROUGHT ABOUT MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Various memoirs and diaries which have recently been published are enabling the public to form some opinion of Italy's participation in the war and of the method by which she extricated herself from her alliance with the Germans and joined the Allies as a co-belligerent.

"The Ciano Diaries," which have been published in the United States as well as in Italy, give an excellent inside picture of the Fascist regime and of events from the beginning of 1939 till 1943, when Ciano fell from power. These diaries are perhaps the most interesting and fascinating book on the war yet published.

And they show that Count Galeazzo Ciano was far more than a playboy, as he was regarded in many countries. They reveal him as taking a far more sagacious and far-sighted view of world events than anyone else in Italy. He thought the Axis pact a disaster for Italy; he was sure that Britain would fight on after the collapse of France and that she would never make peace with Germany; he never believed that Hitler would succeed in conquering Russia; and from the moment the United States entered the war, he was (unlike Hitler and Mussolini) acutely conscious of that country's immense war-making power.

His diaries reveal, in a most illuminating way, the hatred which his father-in-law, Mussolini, felt for the Germans, coupled with his contempt for the Italians, whom he always regarded as unworthy of his leadership.

Unfortunately, Ciano's diaries do not cover the steps leading up to the coup d'etat which brought about the fall of Mussolini. Though he was privy to the earliest plans for the removal of Mussolini, dating back to April, 1942, he never referred to these in his diary. Doubtless he thought it too dangerous. And his diaries end well before the actual coup d'etat.

To understand the steps by which the fall of Mussolini was brought about, there are at present two sources which should be studied. One is a series of articles by Count Dino Grandi, formerly Italian Ambassador in London. These were widely syndicated about 18 months ago. They give a lively record of the proceedings at the meeting of the Grand Fascist Council on July 24, 1943, when a majority of the Council voted against Mussolini.

Fascist Council

Count Grandi, no doubt inadvertently, attaches in his account far too much importance to the action of the Grand Fascist Council. In fact, Mussolini would have fallen whatever the Council had done—even if it had not met.

This is all made plain in a recently published book by General Giuseppe Castellano, who was assistant to General Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of the Italian General Staff and the man who played the greatest personal role in planning and executing the coup d'etat. Castellano's book has not yet been published outside of Italy. This is unfortunate, since it gives far and away the most complete and unprejudiced account of the events leading up to the coup d'etat.

While in Rome recently, I had the opportunity of consulting various impartial sources and am in a position to give an authoritative account of what really took place. Although there are some events which still remain obscure, it is now possible to see all the salient facts in their true light.

The Credit

It's abundantly plain that the credit for getting rid of Mussolini should be divided between General Ambrosio and King Victor Emmanuel. It may be argued that they should have acted earlier, but there's no doubt that they were the effective personalities who took the decisions, shouldered the responsibility, and did the job.

It's equally clear that no politician, Fascist or anti-Fascist, played any decisive part. Ciano, though privy to the plot at an early stage, was not consulted in the final stages. Grandi was not informed until late in the day, and the action he took, though courageous and helpful, did not in reality affect the course of events. But this he did not know, either when he acted or when he wrote his articles.

Tomorrow I shall try to describe in detail what was the real course of events and how the personalities of the protagonists influenced the decisions in this vital affair.

The Aristocrat Who Forgot His Mother's Advice

By PAUL HOLT

One of the greater miracles of the British Army is its jeep driver. A man of resource and cunning is he, and often the real power behind the authority of the pip.

I know a jeep driver once called "Hey-Jim." Never Jim. Always Hey-Jim. And Hey-Jim drove recklessly and well for one of the greatest English gentlemen I have ever known.

It was comical to see them together, sitting upright, side by side in the jeep. Hey-Jim's sullen, expressionless young face under a raw mass of carroty hair and, and beside him his captain, a grave, solicitous officer, considerate, gentle and expansive.

Hey-Jim had painted "Hiya Baby" in red and white lettering on the front of the jeep, and the captain pretended not to notice.

* * *

Let me describe to you this captain in greater detail, for there are few men like him left in the Army of today. His hobby is to talk about wines that are no longer obtainable. He is rich to the extent that his riches bring him only responsibilities.

He carries on his slender shoulder the burden of a heritage. A trust. He is a director of a small, old-fashioned broking house, where tizzy-snatching has never been known.

The captain told me that he owned two small villages. They are model. The rentals of his humble, happy tenantry are low. No roofs leak and the sanitation, though quite medieval, is in sturdy repair.

He believes, just as a girl who sells the War Cry believed. He believes in his duty, handed down to him, to support and care for those who were born within the scope of his overlordship. He thinks that their stations are truly proper.

* * *

One thing more. My friend the captain is a bachelor. In London there is his club. In his village his mother directs his destiny, keeping his great house, choosing his dinner guests, planning his social calls.

Quite early in his life he saw that her officiousness, her matriarchy were designed for his protection. It was she who handled so sweetly, yet so firmly, all the hordes of leggy young women of good family who had been set at him by *their* mamas.

It was a game. If such a young woman broke through his mother's guard and caught him after dinner in the rose garden, then she was entitled to use all guile to force him to propose to her.

If she won she became mistress of his hall and his model villages, driving his mother to the dower house and him to his London club. It was a grave danger.

For 40 years and more he and his mother had conspired to combat this menace to their peace and privacy. And for 40 years they had succeeded.

* * *

I never saw the captain unhappy in a battle. All it did to him was to make him more and more concerned for the welfare of others. He became a funspot in a fight.

Towards VE Day, when the hundreds of thousands of slave labourers began to pour by us, flocking westward, he became profoundly depressed. Homeless, trudging slaves going nowhere, looting, burning, raping German women to satisfy a revenge.

He seemed to want to take them all back to his model villages, to settle them down and teach them to touch their caps and enjoy the harvest festival.

Hey-Jim, the captain's carroty driver, on the contrary, became deeply interested by them. He would disappear at night, and come back with a chicken. They know the wrinkles, and he was not slow to learn.

* * *

One night, back in Brussels, I had a shock. I went for a drink at the brightest, noisiest bar I could find. A Negro pianist thumped hard. A brassy blonde shouted "Neyt end Deh" into a microphone.

And there, outside, was the "Hiya Baby" jeep with carroty Hey-Jim drinking a bottle of beer. And there, inside, was the captain, drinking a *fine a l'eau*.

I was puzzled. What, oh what, would mama think? Yet he was not drinking his brandy to forget. He was not running away from anything at all. He did not want noise or sex or drink to build up any walls for him. Instead, he seemed to be in search of something. I couldn't make it out.

We drank meditatively together. As the captain stared at his glass the noisy bar receded and you could almost hear the rustle of a log settling in a great fireplace, see the dull shine of shaded table candles all rosy on old silver.

The captain was talking on his favourite subject—man management. The care of an officer's personal batman, driver, platoon or company.

"Ah, but are they grateful?" the captain asked. "Are they grateful, the men? I sometimes wonder." He dipped his straight Greek nose into the brandy glass. Outside Hey-Jim tilted back his bottle of Nuafi beer.

* * *

As the captain talked his eye would wander across to the opposite table, where there sat a demure young woman I had seen many times before. Her name was Daisy, I remember.

She had that quality peculiar to the young women of Brussels best described as cuddliness. All curves and coolness. Flouncy skirts and wedge heels. I was never sure what she did, but she was clearly "a lady," for her manners were perfect, she knew about wine and she played golf.

She would sometimes appear at ladies' nights in the mess on the colonel's arm. There was a natural suspicion that Daisy had not been too hostile to the attentions of the correct young officers of the Wehrmacht, who had left town in a hurry not so many months before.

I liked Daisy. She was friendly and simple and honest, and she knew about wine. The captain kept on staring at her. I left him there.

* * *

It was some months later that I learned how cruelly fate had treated him. It was, I am afraid, partly his own fault, but he will never come to see it that way. He had committed the single sin of forgetting his mother's advice. He had proposed.

Wearing his innocence like a sacred, knightly shield he had offered his hand, his heart, his land, his manor, the dreaming cows and creaming pensioners, his wonderful wine cellar and all the rest of it—to Daisy.

After all the years of struggle his mother had devoted to his sacred bachelorhood, he had fallen. He had fallen for Daisy. And she had refused him! Knowing nothing of his estates, she had spurned him.

That is what I heard.

It was the captain himself who finished the story for me. We met at the same bar. We drank the same drinks. "D'you know what she told me?" he said suddenly. "She said she thanked me very much indeed for the honour—these Belgian girls are polite, y'know—but she had decided to marry my driver."

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

"The thin end of the wedge." These were the startling words in which a spokesman commented on the lifting of the ban on slacks for women in the galleries of the House of Commons.

Slacks, said he, will lead to carnival hats with saucy words on the bands, and women will lean over and shout to their favourite politicians. I said that he had the wrong kind of women in mind. The girls, I said, who chaff the whelk-stall proprietors at the seaside have not a consuming interest in the House of Commons. But he shook his head. "It will lead," said he, "to backless bathing-dresses, and all manner of frivolity."

Question And Answer

"Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a lady in that gallery up there to sit dangling her stockingless legs over the edge, and flicking bits of biscuit on to the floor of the House?"

"She is a Friend of Hansard, and therefore quite a dear little fool. The honourable member does not have to look at her."

Lack Of Progress

The news that thousands of divorce cases are held up because of a shortage of typists clearly indicates that not enough people are able to use a type-writer. And that means that there is something wrong with our educational system. If all girls were taught to type as soon as they could walk, everybody could be divorced over and over again—without all this fuss. Do we want our divorce figures to lag behind those of America?

In Passing

Do you want an hotel to be like Clapham Junction? I only ask this question because I heard someone complaining of an hotel where "nothing ever happens." I know what he meant. He missed the commotion and clatter of the expensive palaces, strewn with vile furniture and filled with a surging mob of excited people, where everyone seems to be telephoning or having luggage moved about. He was a man under thirty, and therefore found silence intolerable. There probably wasn't even a radio bawling or droning all the time.

FORCIBLE FEEDING FOR STRIKERS

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

Fourteen Arab political prisoners, who began a hunger strike in the Acre prison "until release or death" six days ago, are now being forcibly fed, according to informed Arab sources here.

A three-hour general strike is being observed in Jaffa tonight as a protest against continued detention of Arab prisoners.

The Mayor of Acre, who was asked by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to persuade the prisoners to end their fast was refused admission by the prison authorities yesterday, says a spokesman of the Arab Committee.—Reuter.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner

"Am I glad to be back! All during the strike I hadda sit around and listen while me twins were cutting teeth!"

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MORE JEWS LANDED IN FAMAGUSTA

Famagusta, Aug. 27.

Illegal Jewish immigrants brought here in the "Empire Heywood" began landing this morning. All immigrants were below decks when the first craft came alongside to take them off at 7.30 a.m. (local time).

The ship carried 370 men, 219 women and 11 children.

The landing was orderly and there were no military guards on the roads as there were when the "Empire Rival" discharged her load of immigrants a week ago. The immigrants, mostly Poles transferred from the 550-ton "Katriel Jaffa," were all wearing khaki uniforms which, they stated, were given to them on board.

Their own clothes, they said, were destroyed during the disturbance while they were being transferred from the "Katriel Jaffa," aboard which they offered passive resistance and remained in the hold until they were driven out by tear gas bombs and hosepipes.

The immigrants stated that once aboard the "Empire Heywood," they were well fed but were not allowed on deck except for toilet purposes and then only in pairs.—Reuter.

Search Resumed

Haifa, Aug. 27.

British troops today resumed their search for arms and explosives in the Jewish settlement of Sdoth-Yom, 25 miles south of Haifa, where the entire adult population was yesterday rounded up.

No arms had been found when the search was temporarily suspended last night. The search of the area is part of the widespread hunt for the Jewish swimmers who attacked the transport "Empire Rival" with limpet mines in Haifa harbour.—Reuter.

Soviet Backs Up Belgrade

Moscow, Aug. 27.

"Pravda" today praised Yugoslavia as an allied country with enough "nerve to stand up for its legal rights," and said the American ultimatum over the plane incidents constituted an "unprecedentedly sharp" reply to the legitimate demands that the United States refrain from violating Yugoslav sovereignty.

Yakov Viktorov, foreign observer for the official Communist newspaper, declared that the United States reacted to Yugoslavia's "legitimate demands that measures be taken to halt activity violating her sovereignty" by dispatching a sharp note "demanding in ultimatum form release within 48 hours of the interned airplane passengers."

"The American press, as if under a band leader's baton," said "Pravda." "raised a frenzied campaign against Yugoslavia with demands for 'most decisive' action against an allied country, guilty only that it had the nerve to stand up for its legal rights."—Associated Press.

Herford, Aug. 27.

School children in Britain, whose mothers and fathers are living in Germany will be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents.—Reuter.

On Other Pages

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Attack on the Viceroy.
Page Four
Sgt. "Joe" Meyer's Account of London's Victory Parade.
Page Five
Crown Witness Rebuked for Conduct in the Box.
Page Six
France Breaks Off Talks with Siam.
Page Seven
No Indications of Another Slump.

"LIFT THE MORATORIUM"

Legislative Council Carries Motion Unanimously

Vital For H.K.'s Rehabilitation

In putting forward his Motion for a lifting of the Moratorium at yesterday's Legislative Council Meeting, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo submitted that it was of the utmost importance to the rehabilitation of the Colony that impediments like the Moratorium should be removed as soon as possible.

The following motion, put to the meeting, was seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. F. Landale and carried unanimously:—

"That this Council expresses the hope that every possible step will be taken with all convenient speed for the removal of the existing restrictions imposed by the Moratorium Proclamation particularly in regard to transactions in shares and property.

"That if the Secretary of State's decision in regard to Debtor-Creditor Relationships involves any alteration in the law of the Colony otherwise than by the Legislature of the Colony an opportunity may be given to this Council to express its views before such legislation is enacted.

"That the terms of this Motion and a record of the Debate be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his information."

Addressing the Meeting, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo said:

No Negligence

"I venture to think that the Motion, by its very terms, would commend itself to this Council without any elaborate arguments from me in its support. To borrow a legal phrase from a branch of the law, which happily has no application to this debate—I am not alleging negligence against the Government—I can almost describe this Motion as an example of *res ipsa loquitur*.

"On Sept. 13, 1945 the Moratorium Proclamation (No. 6) was published. Whilst subsequent provisions have somewhat decreased the rigour of the provisions of this Proclamation, an amendment issued on Nov. 17, 1945 added shares etc. to the list of prohibitions. At the present moment, subject to certain specified exceptions or subject to special approval in certain cases:—

(1) The prohibition against the recovery of debts—the official "freezing" of old bank accounts—remains:

(2) Dealings in land which had been dealt with during the Japanese occupation are still forbidden: and

(3) Dealings in shares, securities, etc. are also forbidden.

Mundane World

"As regards the monetary aspect of the Moratorium my Honourable friend the Financial Secretary, in his answer to a question put by my colleague the Honourable Mr. T. N. Chau in this Council on July 19, pointed out that "the Moratorium does not in any way prevent the voluntary payment of any debt." But I feel sure my Honourable friend realises, as well as anyone, that the voluntary discharge of a debt during the operation of a moratorium implies a disposition which unfortunately rarely exists in this hard, practical, mundane world. In any case why should the Moratorium be continued as regards debts owing before the war in respect of which there was no repayment, wholly or in part, during the Japanese occupation?

Some Decision Better

"I observe that the Government's position is that "it is not possible for this Government to lift the Moratorium until a decision has been reached on Debtor - Creditor Relationships, which is now under consideration in London. I do not deny—indeed it is too obvious—that it is essential to come to a decision on the Debtor-Creditor Relationships question before the whole of the Moratorium can be lifted. But my point is that this question should have engaged, and no doubt did engage, the serious attention of the local as well as the London Authorities at least since the Japanese surrender, which is nearly one year ago, and that all the relevant data must have been placed before the London Authorities months ago. Surely mere consideration of a problem with all known facts should not take such a long time. I believe the "Big Four" Foreign Secretaries have succeeded in solving many complicated international questions within a much shorter time.

"I appreciate that in any final solution of a problem of this complexity absolute justice to all parties can hardly be expected. But surely it is better to come to a decision, imperfect though it may be, than to wait indefinitely for a perfect solution.

Land Deals

"As regards land, I have never been able to understand the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Law Society for perfecting the transactions put through during the Japanese occupation. I believe a Bill in draft, approved by the Law Society, has been in existence for some considerable time. I deliberately say that I know of no justification for this delay.

"As regards shares, here again I must confess I have never been able to understand the necessity or the value of prohibiting transactions in shares. As a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

THE COST IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

A total of £100,000 will probably be paid as compensation to relatives of the 91 British, Arab and Jewish officials who lost their lives in the blowing up of the King David Hotel, headquarters of the Palestine Government, the Jaffa Arabic paper Al Difaa reported today.

"Security precautions taken since the outrage on July 22 last will cost about £400,000. This estimate is a conservative one, the paper added.—Reuter.

Governor Off To Singapore

On Aug. 29 His Excellency the Governor will proceed by air to Singapore on official duty. He will be accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant R. B. Parkinson, R.N.V.R., and Mr. D. R. Holmes, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency expects to return on Sunday, Sept. 1st. The Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, Acting Colonial Secretary, will be appointed to be the Governor's Deputy during the period of His Excellency's absence.

His Excellency greatly regrets that his unavoidable absence on duty at this time will prevent him from attending the celebration of Liberation Day on Aug. 30 and the Special Service in St. John's Cathedral on Sept. 1.

Gen. Semenov On Trial In Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 27.

Ataman Enrigori Semenov, a Cossack general in the first World War and afterwards leader of an anti-Soviet "White Army" in Manchuria, has pleaded guilty to a long list of treasonable charges at a suddenly announced trial which opened here last night in the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

Ataman was captured by Soviet forces in Manchuria with seven other defendants, including the former Prince Ukhtomsky, once of the Imperial "White Guard," who has pleaded guilty of carrying on an armed struggle for the restoration of capitalism and fighting against the Soviet Union on behalf of the Japanese.

The charge against Ukhtomsky is that he had spied for other foreign powers besides Japan. Ramzaovsky, another defendant, is charged with maintaining contact with anti-Soviet groups in Japan, America, Britain, Germany and Sweden.

Semenov, a mild looking, bald little man with a bristling grey moustache, told the court with apparent eagerness his story of his anti-Soviet activities of the last 30 years. When the Russian revolution broke out in 1918, he commanded a Cossack band in Manchuria, where he attacked and pillaged his opponents.

In 1920, he set up a Government in Siberia, east of Lake Baikal. He supported the White Russian leader, Admil Kolcha, and commanded his eastern forces before joining up with the Japanese.

Semenov said that he received money, arms and ammunition from the Japanese. Under his original arrangement with the Japanese, Japan was to get all of Siberia as far west as the Urals.—Reuter.

Australia Attacked By Molotov

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyncheslav Molotov, today described the Australian amendment to the reparation clauses in the peace treaties as likely to undermine peace in Europe, disrupt relations between the Soviet Union and Rumania and undermine the Peace Conference.

The Australian delegate, Mr. J. A. Beasley, had moved an amendment in the Balkan Economic Committee, designed, he said, to relieve the burden of reparations.

Mr. Beasley said that he was not satisfied with the proposal to pay $300,000,000 to Russia or with the method of payment. He proposed that countries should be asked to state their reparations claims in detail and that competent authority should examine them.

"Account should be taken of any Rumanian property which may have been transferred to the claiming countries since the armistice," he added.

The Soviet Foreign Minister replying said that Australia must have "very serious reasons" for her proposals, adding that they would mean "Rumania would be dependent upon dollars and pounds—in other words on the United States and Britain. This proposal would undermine peace in Europe." He urged Australia to withdraw her proposal and after the speech had been translated into English the Committee adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN TROOPS

Athens, Aug. 27.

Reports circulating here today quoting "information reaching Greek military circles" intimated that Albania has at present 75,000 troops, including 10,000 commissioned and 12,000 non-commissioned officers, trained by Soviet officers.

The same source reported several houses in Tirana, the Albanian capital, had been evacuated to accommodate Soviet instructors, and some Albanian soldiers of Greek origin had deserted.—Reuter.

"Free Ride" Cost Million Dollars!

A travelling trader, perhaps more gullible than most of his confraternity, accepted a lift in a car from strangers yesterday. He is now C.N.-$1,000,000 the poorer.

Yeung Hok-lui, the trader in question, caught the 3 o'clock ferry across from Kowloon yesterday afternoon and was walking up Pedder Street when three men approached him and offered him a ride in their car.

It started off most pleasantly, and Yeung saw quite a bit of the Island in an hour's drive. When they got to the corner of Johnston and Fleming Roads, however, his new friends knocked him out and pushed him out of the car.

When Yeung came to, they had gone. So had one million dollars Chinese currency—which may, in Damon Runyon language, sound like a lot of berries, but is actually only around Hong Kong $1,000.

"Spook Bombs" Over Sweden

London, Aug. 27.

Reports of missiles passing over Sweden are still pouring in to the anti-aircraft headquarters of the Sweden Army, writes the representative of the "Daily Express" in Stockholm. The most mysterious is one which the Swedes call "spook bomb"—a slow silent missile which flies in a straight line, he says.

In an interview yesterday, the correspondent continues, the Swedish anti-aircraft chief, Major Nils Ahlgren, revealed these facts about the missiles:—

1. Those flying north over Sweden are tracked by radar of the Swedish anti-aircraft command.

2. They appear to be of two types—a winged missile flying horizontally at 500 miles an hour with a bright light from the rear jet, and a missile which falls vertically from a much greater height, goes faster, and is also reported to be winged.

3. No missiles have exploded on or near the ground, there have been no casualties or damage and the missiles may have exploded in the air, but no fragments have been recovered.

Even with radar, says the correspondent, they cannot pin-point the launching grounds but they believe that the missiles come from a Russian experimental station on the German Baltic coast.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN CYPRUS?

Nicosia, Aug. 27.

The General Council of the Pan-Cyprian Labour Federation has protested to the Governor of Cyprus, Sir Charles Woolley, against the "permanent or temporary settlement of Jews in Cyprus," because of the effect on airfields.

The protest, which was made yesterday, was displayed today after a Famagusta report had said that the British troopship "Empire Heywood," was believed to be on the way there with 700 illegal Jewish immigrants from Haifa.—Reuter.

Milkmen Returning To Work

London, Aug. 27.

London's six-day-old milk strike, which left one million milkless over the week-end, showed signs of termination as workers at three of the eight distributing and processing depots originally strike-bound decided to return to work today pending negotiations.

Their decision will mean resumed milk supplies for 600,000 persons.

The strike, which is unofficial, was called in demand of shorter working hours and higher pay.

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Yesterday's temperatures:—
Maximum: 91.2 deg.
Minimum: 78.5 deg.
Rainfall: Nil.
Sunshine: 8.8 hours.
Max. Rel. Humidity: 96 per cent.

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MORE JEWS LANDED IN FAMAGUSTA

Famagusta, Aug. 27.

Illegal Jewish immigrants brought here in the "Empire Heywood" began landing this morning. All immigrants were below decks when the first craft came alongside to take them off at 7.30 a.m. (local time).

The ship carried 370 men, 210 women and 11 children.

The landing was orderly and there were no military guards on the roads as there were when the "Empire Rival" discharged her load of immigrants a week ago. The immigrants, mostly Poles transferred from the 550-ton "Katriel Jaffa," were all wearing khaki uniforms which, they stated, were given to them on board.

Their own clothes, they said, were destroyed during the disturbance while they were being transferred from the "Katriel Jaffa," aboard which they offered passive resistance and remained in the hold until they were driven out by tear gas bombs and hosepipes.

The immigrants stated that once aboard the "Empire Heywood," they were well fed but were not allowed on deck except for toilet purposes and then only in pairs.—Reuter.

Search Resumed

Haifa, Aug. 27.

British troops today resumed their search for arms and explosives in the Jewish settlement of Sdoth-Yom, 25 miles south of Haifa, where the entire adult population was yesterday rounded up.

No arms had been found when the search was temporarily suspended last night. The search of the area is part of the widespread hunt for the Jewish swimmers who attacked the transport "Empire Rival" with limpet mines in Haifa harbour.—Reuter.

Soviet Backs Up Belgrade

Moscow, Aug. 27.

"Pravda" today praised Yugoslavia as an allied country with enough "nerve to stand up for its legal rights," and said the American ultimatum over the plane incidents constituted an "unprecedentedly sharp" reply to the legitimate demands that the United States refrain from violating Yugoslav sovereignty.

Yakov Viktorov, foreign observer for the official Communist newspaper, declared that the United States reacted to Yugoslavia's "legitimate demands that measures be taken to halt activity violating her sovereignty" by dispatching a sharp note "demanding in ultimatum form release within 48 hours of the interned airplane passengers."

"The American press, as if under a band leader's baton," said "Pravda," "raised a frenzied campaign against Yugoslavia with demands for 'most decisive' action against an allied country, guilty only that it had the nerve to stand up for its legal rights."—Associated Press.

Herford, Aug. 27.

School children in Britain, whose mothers and fathers are living in Germany will be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents.—Reuter.

On Other Pages

Page Three
Attack on the Viceroy.

Page Four
Sgt. "Joe" Meyer's Account of London's Victory Parade.

Page Five
Crown Witness Rebuked for Conduct in the Box.

Page Six
France Breaks Off Talks with Siam.

Page Seven
No Indications of Another Slump.

"LIFT THE MORATORIUM"

Legislative Council Carries Motion Unanimously

Vital For H.K.'s Rehabilitation

In putting forward his Motion for a lifting of the Moratorium at yesterday's Legislative Council Meeting, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo submitted that it was of the utmost importance to the rehabilitation of the Colony that impediments like the Moratorium should be removed as soon as possible.

The following motion, put to the meeting, was seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. F. Landale and carried unanimously:—

"That this Council expresses the hope that every possible step will be taken with all convenient speed for the removal of the existing restrictions imposed by the Moratorium Proclamation particularly in regard to transactions in shares and property.

"That if the Secretary of State's decision in regard to Debtor-Creditor Relationships involves any alteration in the law of the Colony otherwise than by the Legislature of the Colony an opportunity may be given to this Council to express its views before such legislation is enacted.

"That the terms of this Motion and a record of the Debate be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his information."

Addressing the Meeting, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo said:

No Negligence

"I venture to think that the Motion, by its very terms, would commend itself to this Council without any elaborate arguments from me in its support. To borrow a legal phrase from a branch of the law, which happily has no application to this debate—I am not alleging negligence against the Government—I can almost describe this Motion as an example of *res ipsa loquitur*.

"On Sept. 19, 1945 the Moratorium Proclamation (No. 6) was published. Whilst subsequent provisions have somewhat decreased the rigour of the provisions of this Proclamation, an amendment issued on Nov. 17, 1945 added shares etc. to the list of prohibitions. At the present moment, subject to certain specified exceptions or subject to special approval in certain cases:—

(1) The prohibition against the recovery of debts—the official "freezing" of old bank accounts—remains:

(2) Dealings in land which had been dealt with during the Japanese occupation are still forbidden: and

(3) Dealings in shares, securities, etc. are also forbidden.

Mundane World

"As regards the monetary aspect of the Moratorium my Honourable friend the Financial Secretary, in his answer to a question put by my colleague the Honourable Mr. T. N. Chau in this Council on July 10, pointed out that "the Moratorium does not in any way prevent the voluntary payment of any debt." But I feel sure my Honourable friend realises, as well as anyone, that the voluntary discharge of a debt during the operation of a moratorium implies a disposition which unfortunately rarely exists in this hard, practical, mundane world. In any case why should the Moratorium be continued as regards debts owing before the war in respect of which there was no repayment, wholly or in part, during the Japanese occupation?

Some Decision Better

"I observe that the Government's position is that "it is not possible for this Government to lift the Moratorium until a decision has been reached on Debtor - Creditor Relationships, which is now under consideration in London. I do not deny—indeed it is too obvious—that it is essential to come to a decision on the Debtor-Creditor Relationships question before the whole of the Moratorium can be lifted. But my point is that this question should have engaged, and no doubt did engage, the serious attention of the local as well as the London Authorities at least since the Japanese surrender, which is nearly one year ago, and that all the relevant data must have been placed before the London Authorities months ago. Surely mere consideration of a problem with all known facts should not take such a long time. I believe the "Big Four" Foreign Secretaries have succeeded in solving many complicated international questions within a much shorter time.

"I appreciate that in any final solution of a problem of this complexity absolute justice to all parties can hardly be expected. But surely it is better to come to a decision, imperfect though it may be, than to wait indefinitely for a perfect solution.

Land Deals

"As regards land, I have never been able to understand the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Law Society for perfecting the transactions put through during the Japanese occupation. I believe a Bill in draft, approved by the Law Society, has been in existence for some considerable time. I deliberately say that I know of no justification for this delay.

"As regards shares, here again I must confess I have never been able to understand the necessity or the value of prohibiting transactions in shares. As a

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2.)

THE COST IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

A total of £100,000 will probably be paid as compensation to relatives of the 91 British, Arab and Jewish officials who lost their lives in the blowing up of the King David Hotel, headquarters of the Palestine Government, the Jaffa Arabic paper Al Difaa reported today.

Security precautions taken since the outrage on July 22 last will cost about £400,000. This estimate is a conservative one, the paper added.—Reuter.

Governor Off To Singapore

On Aug. 29 His Excellency the Governor will proceed by air to Singapore on official duty. He will be accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant R. B. Parkinson, R.N.V.R., and Mr. D. R. Holmes, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency expects to return on Sunday, Sept. 1st. The Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, Acting Colonial Secretary, will be appointed to be the Governor's Deputy during the period of His Excellency's absence.

His Excellency greatly regrets that his unavoidable absence on duty at this time will prevent him from attending the celebration of Liberation Day on Aug. 30 and the Special Service in St. John's Cathedral on Sept. 1.

Gen. Semenov On Trial In Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 27.

Ataman Enrigori Semenov, a Cossack general in the first World War and afterwards leader of an anti-Soviet "White Army" in Manchuria, has pleaded guilty to a long list of treasonable charges at a suddenly announced trial which opened here last night in the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

Ataman was captured by Soviet forces in Manchuria with seven other defendants, including the former Prince Ukhtomsky, once of the Imperial "White Guard," who has pleaded guilty of carrying on an armed struggle for the restoration of capitalism and fighting against the Soviet Union on behalf of the Japanese.

The charge against Ukhtomsky is that he had spied for other foreign powers besides Japan. Ramzaovsky, another defendant, is charged with maintaining contact with anti-Soviet groups in Japan, America, Britain, Germany and Sweden.

Semenov, a mild looking, bald little man with a bristling grey moustache, told the court with apparent eagerness his story of his anti-Soviet activities of the last 30 years. When the Russian revolution broke out in 1918, he commanded a Cossack band in Manchuria, where her attacked and pillaged his opponents.

In 1920, he set up a Government in Siberia, east of Lake Baikal. He supported the White Russian leader, Admil Kolchn, and commanded his eastern forces before joining up with the Japanese.

Semenov said that he received money, arms and ammunition from the Japanese. Under his original arrangement with the Japanese, Japan was to get all of Siberia as far west as the Urals.—Reuter.

Australia Attacked By Molotov

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, today described the Australian amendment to the reparation clauses in the peace treaties as likely to undermine peace in Europe, disrupt relations between the Soviet Union and Rumania and undermine the Peace Conference.

The Australian delegate, Mr. J. A. Beasley, had moved an amendment in the Balkan Economic Committee, designed, he said, to relieve the burden of reparations.

Mr. Beasley said that he was not satisfied with the proposal to pay $300,000,000 to Russia or with the method of payment. He proposed that countries should be asked to state their reparations claims in detail and that competent authority should examine them.

"Account should be taken of any Rumanian property which may have been transferred to the claiming countries since the armistice," he added.

The Soviet Foreign Minister replying said that Australia must have "very serious reasons" for her proposals, adding that they would mean "Rumania would be dependent upon dollars and pounds—in other words on the United States and Britain. This proposal would undermine peace in Europe." He urged Australia to withdraw her proposal and after the speech had been translated into English the Committee adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN TROOPS

Athens, Aug. 27.

Reports circulating here today quoting "information reaching Greek military circles" intimated that Albania has at present 75,000 troops, including 10,000 commissioned and 12,000 non-commissioned officers, trained by Soviet officers.

The same source reported several houses in Tirana, the Albanian capital, had been evacuated to accommodate Soviet instructors, and some Albanian soldiers of Greek origin had deserted.—Reuter.

"Free Ride" Cost Million Dollars!

A travelling trader, perhaps more gullible than most of his confraternity, accepted a lift in a car from strangers yesterday. He is now C.N.-$1,000,000 the poorer.

Yeung Hok-lui, the trader in question, caught the 3 o'clock ferry across from Kowloon yesterday afternoon and was walking up Pedder Street when three men approached him and offered him a ride in their car.

It started off most pleasantly, and Yeung saw quite a bit of the Island in an hour's drive. When they got to the corner of Johnston and Fleming Roads, however, his new friends knocked him out and pushed him out of the car.

When Yeung came to, they had gone. So had one million dollars Chinese currency—which may, in Damon Runyon language, sound like a lot of berries, but is actually only around Hong Kong $1,000.

"Spook Bombs" Over Sweden

London, Aug. 27.

Reports of missiles passing over Sweden are still pouring in to the anti-aircraft headquarters of the Sweden Army, writes the representative of the "Daily Express" in Stockholm. The most mysterious is one which the Swedes call "spook bomb"—a slow silent missile which flies in a straight line, he says.

In an interview yesterday, the correspondent continues, the Swedish anti-aircraft chief, Major Nils Ahlgren, revealed these facts about the missiles:—

1. Those flying north over Sweden are tracked by radar of the Swedish anti-aircraft command.

2. They appear to be of two types—a winged missile flying horizontally at 500 miles an hour with a bright light from the rear jet, and a missile which falls vertically from a much greater height, goes faster, and is also reported to be winged.

3. No missiles have exploded on or near the ground, there have been no casualties or damage and the missiles may have exploded in the air, but no fragments have been recovered.

Even with radar, says the correspondent, they cannot pin-point the launching grounds but they believe that the missiles come from a Russian experimental station on the German Baltic coast.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN CYPRUS?

Nicosia, Aug. 27.

The General Council of the Pan-Cyprian Labour Federation has protested to the Governor of Cyprus, Sir Charles Woolley, against the "permanent or temporary settlement of Jews in Cyprus," because of the effect on supplies.

The protest, which was made yesterday, was disclosed today after a Famagusta report had said that the British troopship, Empire Heywood, was believed to be on the way there with 750 illegal Jewish immigrants from Haifa.—Reuter.

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Milkmen Returning To Work

London, Aug. 27.

London's six-day-old milk strike, which left one million milkless over the week-end, showed signs of termination as workers at three of the eight distributing and processing depots originally strike-bound decided to return to work today pending negotiations.

Their decision will mean resumed milk supplies for 600,000 persons.

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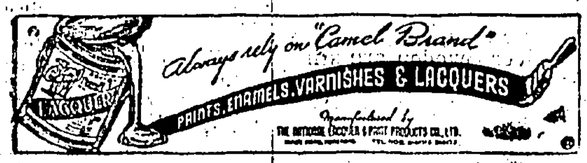

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MORATORIUM

It is to be hoped that there was nothing deceptive in Government's easy acceptance of the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo's motion in Legislative Couicil yesterday, urging more vigorous steps to secure the lifting of the restrictions imposed by the Moratorium Proclamation. The motion was couched in such mild terms that it provided little for any opposition to get its teeth into, and the Attorney-General's response was less counter-blast than a statement of the complicated factors that have delayed action. Nothing that the Hon. Mr. Strickland had to say, however, invalidated the main point which is simply that twelve months should have given adequate opportunity to study them and provide the answers. The general impression, rightly or wrongly, has been that maintenance of the moratorium restrictions has been dictated by official policy, here or at the Colonial Office, in the belief that the rehabilitation of the Colony would thereby be facilitated. In the early days of Liberation this may have been true. Today, the effect is the very reverse. Especially is this so with regard to the failure to permit the open resumption of dealings in the share market. There is so much liquid capital in the Colony today seeking an outlet for investment that re-opening of the Stock Exchange would, it can safely be predicted, witness a good deal of heavy gambling, with shares going to perhaps unwarrantably high levels. The black market dealings have already indicated such a trend. It is doubtful, however, whether such a development should be resisted. In fact, if it succeeded in diverting the interest of speculators from the property market, for example, to the stock exchange, we are not so sure but that it could be regarded as highly beneficial to the Colony from a long-term point of view. It is, in any case, rather odd that although conditions in the two Colonies are more or less parallel, in respect of missing share registers, lost scrip and so on, Hong Kong should lay so far behind Singapore in getting the share market going again. It hints of over-caution somewhere here rather than of a decision based solely upon the merits of the situation. The matter of transactions in property dealt with during the Japanese occupation is a little more difficult. But here again the answer is that ample time has been afforded for a thorough examination of the problems involved. Procrastination will neither simplify them nor make the final legal decisions any easier. Much the same applies to the general moratorium. It would have been unfortunate to say the least, in the early days of the re-occupation to have tangled up the debts of 1941 with the efforts of commercial enterprises to get on their feet again. But most firms have since had time to sort themselves out and ascertain where they stand today. What precisely the Colonial Office has in mind with regard to Debtor-Creditor Relationships remains a top secret, and until a pronouncement has been made, obviously the moratorium cannot be lifted in its entirety. But as Mr. Lo emphasised, nothing that is likely to be devised will be perfect in all its parts. There are bound to be hard cases. The task is to produce legislation that is as equitable in its operation as it is possible to make it on the basis of the relevant data. But that should not necessitate dictating indefinitely.

HOW ITALY BROUGHT ABOUT MUSSOLINI'S DOWNFALL

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Various memoirs and diaries which have recently been published are enabling the public to form some opinion of Italy's participation in the war and of the method by which she extricated herself from her alliance with the Germans and joined the Allies as a co-belligerent.

"The Ciano Diaries," which have been published in the United States as well as in Italy, give an excellent inside picture of the Fascist regime and of events from the beginning of 1939 till 1943, when Ciano fell from power. These diaries are perhaps the most interesting and fascinating book on the war yet published.

And they show that Count Galeazzo Ciano was far more than a playboy, as he was regarded in many countries. They reveal him as taking a far more sagacious and far-sighted view of world events than anyone else in Italy. He thought the Axis pact a disaster for Italy; he was sure that Britain would fight on after the collapse of France and that she would never make peace with Germany; he never believed that Hitler would succeed in conquering Russia; and from the moment the United States entered the war, he was (unlike Hitler and Mussolini) acutely conscious of that country's immense war-making power.

His diaries reveal, in a most illuminating way, the hatred which his father-in-law, Mussolini, felt for the Germans, coupled with his contempt for the Italians, whom he always regarded as unworthy of his leadership.

Unfortunately, Ciano's diaries do not cover the steps leading up to the coup d'etat which brought about the fall of Mussolini. Though he was privy to the earliest plans for the removal of Mussolini, dating back to April, 1942, he never referred to these in his diary. Doubtless he thought it too dangerous. And his diaries end well before the actual coup d'etat.

To understand the steps by which the fall of Mussolini was brought about, there are at present two sources which should be studied. One is a series of articles by Count Dino Grandi, formerly Italian Ambassador in London. These were widely syndicated about 18 months ago. They give a lively record of the proceedings at the meeting of the Grand Fascist Council on July 24, 1943, when a majority of the Council voted against Mussolini.

Fascist Council

Count Grandi, no doubt inadvertently, attaches in his account far too much importance to the action of the Grand Fascist Council. In fact, Mussolini would have fallen whatever the Council had done—even if it had not met.

This is all made plain in a recently published book by General Giuseppe Castellano, who was assistant to General Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of the Italian General Staff and the man who played the greatest personal role in planning and executing the coup d'etat. Castellano's book has not yet been published outside of Italy. This is unfortunate, since it gives far and away the most complete and unprejudiced account of the events leading up to the coup d'etat.

While in Rome recently, I had the opportunity of consulting various impartial sources and am in a position to give an authoritative account of what really took place. Although there are some events which still remain obscure, it is now possible to see all the salient facts in their true light.

The Credit

It's abundantly plain that the credit for getting rid of Mussolini should be divided between General Ambrosio and King Victor Emmanuel. It may be argued that they should have acted earlier, but there's no doubt that they were the effective personalities who took the decisions, shouldered the responsibility, and did the job.

It's equally clear that no politician, Fascist or anti-Fascist, played any decisive part. Ciano, though privy to the plot at an early stage, was not consulted in the final stages. Grandi was not informed until late in the day, and the action he took, though courageous and helpful, did not in reality affect the course of events. But this he did not know, either when he acted or when he wrote his articles.

Tomorrow I shall try to describe in detail what was the real course of events and how the personalities of the protagonists influenced the decisions in this vital affair.

The Aristocrat Who Forgot His Mother's Advice

By PAUL HOLT

One of the greater miracles of the British Army is its jeep driver. A man of resource and cunning is he, and often the real power behind the authority of the pip.

I knew a jeep driver once called "Hey-Jim." Never Jim. Always Hey-Jim. And Hey-Jim drove recklessly and well for one of the greatest English gentlemen I have ever known.

It was comical to see them together, sitting upright, side by side in the jeep. Hey-Jim's sullen, expressionless young face under a raw mass of carroty hair and, and beside him his captain, a grave, solicitous officer, considerate, gentle and expansive.

Hey-Jim had painted "Hiya Baby" in red and white lettering on the front of the jeep, and the captain pretended not to notice.

* * *

Let me describe to you this captain in greater detail, for there are few men like him left in the Army of today. His hobby is to talk about wines that are no longer obtainable. He is rich to the extent that his riches bring him only responsibilities.

He carries on his slender shoulder the burden of a heritage. A trust. He is a director of a small, old-fashioned broking house, where tizzy-snatching has never been known.

The captain told me that he owned two small villages. They are model. The rentals of his humble, happy tenantry are low. No roofs leak and the sanitation, though quite medieval, is in sturdy repair.

He believes, just as a girl who sells the War Cry believed. He believes in his duty, handed down to him, to support and care for those who were born within the scope of his overlordship. He thinks that their stations are truly proper.

* * *

One thing more. My friend the captain is a bachelor. In London there is his club. In his village his mother directs his destiny, keeping his great house, choosing his dinner guests, planning his social calls.

Quite early in his life he saw that her officiousness, her matriarchy were designed for his protection. It was she who handled so sweetly, yet so firmly, all the hordes of leggy young women of good family who had been set at him by *their* mamas.

It was a game. If such a young woman broke through his mother's guard and caught him after dinner in the rose garden, then she was entitled to use all guile to force him to propose to her.

If she won she became mistress of his hall and his model villages, driving his mother to the dower house and him to his London club. It was a grave danger.

For 40 years and more he and his mother had conspired to combat this menace to their peace and privacy. And for 40 years they had succeeded.

* * *

I never saw the captain unhappy in a battle. All it did to him was to make him more, and more concerned for the welfare of others. He became a fusspot in a fight.

Towards VE Day, when the hundreds of thousands of slave labourers began to pour by us, flocking westward, he became profoundly depressed. Homeless, trudging slaves going nowhere, looting, burning, raping German women to satisfy a revenge.

He seemed to want to take them all back to his model villages, to settle them down and teach them to polish their caps and order the barrack festivals.

Hey-Jim, the captain's carroty driver, on the contrary, became deeply interested by them. He would disappear at night, and come back with a chicken. They knew the wrinkles, and he was not slow to learn.

* * *

One night, back in Brussels, I had a shock. I went for a drink at the brightest, noisiest bar I could find. A Negro pianist thumped hard. A brassy blonde shouted "Neyt ond Doh" into a microphone.

And there, outside, was the "Hiya Baby" jeep with carroty Hey-Jim drinking a bottle of beer. And there, inside, was the captain, drinking a *fine a l'eau*.

I was puzzled. What, oh what, would mama think? Yet he was not drinking his brandy to forget. He was not running away from anything at all. He did not want noise or sex or drink to build up any walls for him. Instead, he seemed to be in search of something. I couldn't make it out.

We drank meditatively together. As the captain stared at his glass the noisy bar receded and you could almost hear the rustle of a log settling in a great fireplace, see the dull shine of shaded table candles all rosy on old silver.

The captain was talking on his favourite subject—man management. The care of an officer's personal batman, driver, platoon or company.

"Ah, but are they grateful?" the captain asked. "Are they grateful, the men? I sometimes wonder." He dipped his straight Greek nose into the brandy glass. Outside Hey-Jim tilted back his bottle of Naafi beer.

* * *

As the captain talked his eye would wander across to the opposite table, where there sat a demure young woman I had seen many times before. Her name was Daisy, I remember.

She had that quality peculiar to the young women of Brussels best described as cuddliness. All curves and coolness. Flouncy skirts and wedge heels. I was never sure what she did, but she was clearly "a lady," for her manners were perfect, she knew about wine and she played golf.

She would sometimes appear at ladies' nights in the mess on the colonel's arm. There was a natural suspicion that Daisy had not been too hostile to the attentions of the correct young officers of the Wehrmacht, who had left town in a hurry not so many months before.

I liked Daisy. She was friendly and simple and honest, and she knew about wine. The captain kept on staring at her. I left him there.

* * *

It was some months later that I learned how cruelly fate had treated him. It was, I am afraid, partly his own fault, but he will never come to see it that way. He had committed the single sin of forgetting his mother's advice. He had proposed.

Wearing his innocence like a sacred, knightly shield he had offered his hand, his heart, his land, his manor, the dreaming cows and creeping pensioners, his wonderful wine cellar and all the rest of it—to Daisy.

After all the years of struggle his mother had devoted to his sacred bachelorhood, he had fallen. He had fallen for Daisy. And she had refused him! Knowing nothing of his estates, she had spurned him.

That is what I heard.

It was the captain himself who finished the story for me. We met at the same bar. We drank the same drinks.

"Do you know what she told me?" he said suddenly. "She said she thanked me very much indeed, but she doubted if she could ever bring herself to marry me. She said she thought I was a complete shit, and she didn't know how she could ever bring herself to marry me."

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

"The thin end of the wedge." These were the startling words in which a spokesman commented on the lifting of the ban on slacks for women in the galleries of the House of Commons.

Slacks, said he, will lead to carnival hats with saucy words on the bands, and women will lean over and shout to their favourite politicians. I said that he had the wrong kind of women in mind. The girls, I said, who chaff the whelk-stall proprietors at the seaside have not a consuming interest in the House of Commons. But he shook his head. "It will lead," said he, "to backless bathing-dresses, and all manner of frivolity."

Question And Answer

"Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a lady in that gallery up there to sit dangling her stockingless legs over the edge, and flicking bits of biscuit on to the floor of the House?"

"She is a Friend of Hansard, and therefore quite a dear little fool. The honourable member does not have to look at her."

Lack Of Progress

The news that thousands of divorce cases are held up because of a shortage of typists clearly indicates that not enough people are able to use a type-writer. And that means that there is something wrong with our educational system. If all girls were taught to type as soon as they could walk, everybody could be divorced over and over again without all this fuss. Do we want our divorce figures to lag behind those of America?

In Passing

Do you want an hotel to be like Clapham Junction? I only ask this question because I heard someone complaining of an hotel where "nothing ever happens." I know what he meant. He missed the commotion and clatter of the expensive palaces, strewn with vile furniture and filled with a surging mob of excited people, where everyone seems to be telephoning or having luggage moved about. He was a man under thirty, and therefore found silence intolerable. There probably wasn't even a radio bawling or droning all the time.

FORCIBLE FEEDING FOR STRIKERS

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

Fourteen Arab political prisoners, who began a hunger strike in the Acre prison "until release or death" six days ago, are now being forcibly fed, according to informed Arab sources here.

A three-hour general strike is being observed in Jaffa tonight as a protest against continued detention of Arab prisoners.

The Mayor of Acre, who was asked by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to persuade the prisoners to end their fast was refused admission by the prison authorities yesterday, says a spokesman of the Arab Committee.—Reuter.

CARNIVAL — By Dick Turner

"Ah I'dad to be back! All during the strike I hadda sit around and listen while me twigs were cutting feelly!"

ATTACK ON THE VICEROY

Severe Blow Struck At Moslem League

Scheduled Castes Dissatisfaction

New Delhi, Aug. 27.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, in a statement in Bombay tonight declared that the step taken by the Viceroy in forming an Interim Government for India was "most unwise and most unstatesmanlike, and fraught with dangerous and serious consequences."

He added: "My reaction to the Viceroy's broadcast is that he struck a severe blow to the Moslem League and Moslem India, but I am sure the Moslems of India will bear this with fortitude and courage, and learn lessons from our failure to secure our just and honourable position in an Interim Government and Constituent Assembly."

Referring to the composition of the Interim Government, Mr. Jinnah said: "The Viceroy only added insult to injury by nominating three Moslems who, he knows, do not command either the respect or confidence of Moslem India, and more Moslem names remain to be announced.

"We Moslems have made it clear that the only solution of India's problem is a division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan, which would mean real freedom for the two major nations and every possible safeguard for the minorities in the respective states.

Vague Offer

"I don't know what the Viceroy means when he said in his broadcast that the offer which had been made is still open. It is so vague, except that the Moslem League will have five seats. Nothing else is clearly stated. I am glad the Viceroy also spoke on behalf of Pandit Nehru and of the Congress that they hold this view as strongly as he does, and that their efforts will be directed to persuade the League to join the Government."

Meanwhile, the Working Committee of the Scheduled Castes (Untouchables) Federation now meeting in Poona, today decided to launch a "non-violent Satyagraha" (direct action) campaign as a protest against the provisions for the Scheduled Castes in the British independence plan for India.

Utter Disregard

The Working Committee also decided that all members of the Scheduled Castes should return titles conferred upon them by the British Government.

The Scheduled Castes Federation wants separate political representation for India's 49,000,000 "untouchables," which is not provided for in the British plan.

Today's resolution declared that the British Government had "treated the Scheduled Castes with utter disregard, leaving them to the mercy of the two major political parties in India (Congress and the Moslem League)."

With the portfolios in the new Interim Government not yet announced, the session of the India Congress Working Committee opening here tomorrow resumes special importance.

Gandhi In Delhi

It has been given further significance by the arrival of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who especially travelled from Wardha to attend.

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy, returned to New Delhi by air from his Calcutta visit today, and further developments in the political field are expected shortly.

Pandit Nehru, Congress President, in a statement at Allahabad today (before returning to New Delhi) condemned the Calcutta riots. This new development of violence, Mr. Nehru said, has ceased to be merely communal or political. "It has become a challenge to every decent instinct of humanity, and should be treated as such."

Over 3,000 Dead

An official spokesman of the Bengal Government announced in Calcutta today that in addition to the 3,468 bodies removed from streets and hospitals after the Calcutta riots, admissions to hospitals totalled 4,421, of whom 1,311 were still under treatment. About 1,500 people left the city after the riots. One victim of the riots was recovering in hospital today after having been in a Calcutta sewer for nine days.

The Madras police used teargas today to disperse women demonstrating in sympathy with striking railwaymen at Madura, an important South Indian railway centre.—Reuter.

Reprisals By Congress?

New Delhi, Aug. 27.

A Congress Party newspaper hinted today at possible reprisals against the Moslem League, which it blamed for continuing the disorders in India following the appointment of a new interim government in which the League refused representation.

"Violence is a game at which two can play," said the pro-Congress "Hindustan Times" edited by Mahatma Ghandi's son, Devasdas, commenting on the stabbing in Simla on Saturday night of Sir Shafat Khan, non-League Moslem member of the new regime.

Sir Shafat was reported to be recovering, and M. A. Jinnah, Moslem League leader, in a message to his sister, declared that "political views apart, I entirely condemn the brutal and outrageous attack" on him.—Associated Press.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 27.

The British newspaper owner, Lord Kemsley, and Lady Kemsley, who have been guests of the Brazilian Government for the past 15 days, left this morning for Buenos Aires by plane.—Reuter.

CLEANING UP NO. 10

London, Aug. 27.

No. 10 Downing Street, traditional London home of Prime Ministers, is getting its first "wash and brush" since the war.

Workmen are cleaning the walls of the Cabinet room, the Prime Minister's study, and the main entrance hall.

No elaborate decorations are being undertaken, simply the removal of the accumulated dust and dirt of the war years.—Reuter.

Nazis Leave The Vatican

Rome, Aug. 27.

Baron Ernst von Weizaecker, former German Ambassador to the Holy See, who has been living in Vatican City as a private individual, left Vatican territory by car today with his wife.

In another car was a member of the United States diplomatic corps and some Allied officers.

The Italian News Agency reported today that among the Germans still in the former premises of the German Embassy in the Vatican are the children of Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, former German Commander on the Western Front and in Italy, and his brother and sister.—Reuter.

Taking No Chances

Udine, Aug. 27.

With its machineguns loaded, an American Flying Fortress arrived here from Vienna today with a cargo of mail and freight—the first American plane to fly the normal route from Vienna since the Yugoslavs shot down two transports earlier this month.

The pilot of the Fortress, Lt. William E. Hutchins, said he had orders to fly to Udine and back.

It was reported here that a Flying Fortress would henceforth make the run daily.

Lieut. Hutchins said he flew at 10,000 feet "along the prescribed corridor, avoiding Yugoslav territory".

The bomber carried a nine-man crew but no passengers. It was understood that passengers will not be allowed on the flights.—Associated Press.

Belgrade, Aug. 27.

Allegations that dozens of villages are being burned in Greek-Macedonia and that "women and children and old men are being murdered in an even more terrible manner than under the German occupation" were published here today in the "Borba", organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party.—Reuter.

Nazi Plan For Bubonic Plague War

Nuremberg, Aug. 27.

A German plan for bubonic plague germ war was disclosed to the Nuremberg court today by Major-General Walter Schreiber, a German scientist, now a prisoner-of-war in the hands of the Russians.

He testified that Hitler had entrusted Herman Goering with direction of preparations for bacteriological warfare.

Major-General Schreiber said that a large institute for experiments, which included spraying from planes was set up in the western Polish city of Poznan but the plans never materialised because "the chief of the institute had to flee before the advancing Red Army."

Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, apparently wanted the work to continue, Schreiber said, but General Blohmer, the man appointed by Goering to carry it out told him "If you want to carry out an epidemic on a large scale you must have a prepared laboratory and trained personnel.

"If bubonic plague is to be used when military operations are so near the borders of Germany, special protection for German troops and the civilian population is essential."

Schreiber's was the first direct evidence of plans to use bacteriological warfare.

He did not know who issued the original order to use it, he said. It was simply announced officially at a conference that the order had been given.—Reuter.

Girls Tried To Help Escapee

Lichfield, Aug. 27.

Two young women, accused at Lichfield today, were said to have been concerned in an attempt to help a soldier escape from military custody.

They were Violet Dunn, 26, and Rose Clarke, 19, who both gave London addresses.

They were charged under the Army Act with helping Private Dunn of the General Service Corps to desert or absent himself.

A police inspector said that a car stopped on the main road near the barracks at Lichfield. In it were two men and two women. One man remained in the car and the other man and women were allowed to see Dunn in the guard room.

While they were there, it was alleged that a soldier's cap and a pair of army garters were secretly handed to the soldier. Dunn then ran out of the guard room but was recaptured before he could reach the car.

The women were arrested but the man got away with his companion in the waiting car.

The woman, Rose Clarke, said that the car was driven away by her husband and she knew the other man as Bill Drake.

The women were remanded on bail and warrants were issued for the arrest of the two men concerned.—Reuter.

Rome, Aug. 27.

An Italian diplomatic mission, headed by Signor Augusta Aspettati, has left Rome for Budapest to initiate the resumption of Italian relations with Hungary.—Reuter.

Date Set For London Talks On Palestine

London, Aug. 27.

The Foreign Office announced today that the London conferences with the Arabs and Jews on the future of Palestine would begin on Sept. 9.

Invitations have been sent, the announcement said, to the Governments of the Arab states, to the Jewish Agency for Palestine and to the Arab Higher Executive in Palestine.

This was the first formal invitation that had been extended to the Jewish Agency although the Colonial Secretary, George Hall, had conferred with Agency leaders regarding the conference.

The Agency Executive announced last week in Paris that it would not take part in the talks if they were based on the semi-partition plan proposed by the Anglo-American experts.

Monday's announcement gave no indication whether the scope of the talks would go beyond the plan, accepted by Britain—but not by the United States—as a basis for negotiation.

Four of the seven Arab states have accepted the invitations to the conference and a Foreign Office spokesman said that the British "assume all seven will be represented".

The Arab Higher Executive in Palestine accepted its invitation on condition that no Jews sit at the conference and that Arab proposals be permitted on the agenda.

Separate talks with the Jews and Arabs are probable and it was reported by official British sources earlier that Premier Clement Attlee would address the Arab state representatives.

Announcement of the conference date followed a meeting between Mr. Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who flew back from the Paris Peace Conference on Saturday. Mr. Bevin is expected to return to Paris on Wednesday or Thursday.—Associated Press.

TO BE BURIED IN U.S.

Belgrade, Aug. 27.

The United States Embassy today announced that it has been officially ordered that the bodies of the four American airmen forced down in Yugoslavia on Aug. 19 be taken to America for burial.

Today the original grave was opened and the remains of only four bodies were found. It had been reported that five members of the crew were killed.—Reuter.

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No Help BY EDGAR MARTIN

Sgt "Joe" Meyer's Account Of London's Victory Parade

An interesting account of the Victory Parade in London was given to a large audience of Hong Kong Rotarians at the Club's weekly luncheon yesterday by Sgt. Major J. G. Meyer, who was a member of the Hong Kong Contingent.

"Joe", as the speaker is popularly known to fellow Volunteers and friends, was at Home when he was called upon to take part in the parade; as were Capts. Braude, Clark, Davies and Dewar, Lts. Wright and Schiller, and Sgt. Major Edwards of the HKVDC, and Mr. Pickle, Director of ARP; Miss Davies and Miss Geen of the Medical Department; Mrs. D. J. Valentine and Miss Helen Ho, OBE of the ANS; and Mrs. Braude of the VAD., who were similarly placed.

The Hong Kong Contingent, in charge of Lieut. Baker, HKRNVR, had arrived a few days earlier and were camped in Kensington Gardens. The speaker gave some amusing accounts of camp life, food, drills, entertainments, outings a day at Epsom Downs, and different Hong Kong-ites he met in England.

King And Queen

A big day before the Big Day was a visit from the King and Queen on an inspection of the Colonial contingents. Their Majesties were accompanied by the two Princesses, and they evinced the greatest interest in the Hong Kong contingent. His Majesty shaking hands with Lieut. Davis, and Capt. R. R. Davies had the honour of escorting the Queen down the line.

The climax came on the day of the big parade.

"Up at 6 o'clock we put the final touches to everything and fell in at 8.45 for a final inspection before moving off to an assembly area in Hyde Park. Here we were lined up in columns and all directions were given by loud speakers something like this: "Colonial Contingent may fall out for 11½ minutes," followed by "Colonial Contingent will move off in two minutes"—"Colonial Contingent—quick—march"—perfectly timed, of course. So off we went just in time to reach Marble Arch at 10.35 as per programme.

Civvies First!

"There had been quite a number of people all the way from the assembly point, but as we approached and the column went through the Great Arch, there was a solid mass of people each side of us, while right ahead there was a huge whitish building. I don't know what it was, but I was struck by the masses of people at the windows, on the roof, and at every point of vantage—like black spots on a huge white area. As we moved into Oxford Street the column of twelve split into two—half marching each side of the traffic islands and rather on the pavement side of the road which had been covered with red sand all along our line of march. The cheering and shouting which at Marble Arch had seemed kind of general, now became more intimate, as the spectators were able to pick out the various units.

"After our Standard bearers, all RAF men except Sgt. Shin Hung of the Hong Kong Pioneers, came the Gibralter Contingent of twelve men; then followed Hong Kong which I think was the most mixed of any, for we had a little bit of everything—with women mixed up with men, and—let it be told—civilian representatives having priority over the Naval and Military personnel! That's another top secret.

Good Old Hong Kong

"The cheering and shouting seemed to get greater as we marched along, and one could hear "Hong Kong—good old Hong Kong—hurray," followed by similar cheering for Malaya and, I have no doubt, each succeeding unit. Perhaps there'd be a pause, then off it would go again, "Hurray Hong Kong"—all very thrilling and soul stirring—at least it was to me.

"So up Oxford Street and down Charing Cross Road we went, now and again pulling ourselves together and chucking our chests out if you began to sag a little, as I found I was doing. Trafalgar Square was, of course, simply packed; we went on down Northumberland Avenue where a cousin of mine, employed by the War Office, had put up a big red, white and blue placard 'Good Old Joe of Hong Kong!' Being a good soldier I had my eyes in front, so missed this very personal touch.

"A halt was scheduled at the Embankment, and there we had an insight into the wonderful work done by the Ambulance Units, for spectators, men as well as women, were fainting by the dozen. Casualty clearing stations were situated all along the route with a voluntary ambulance worker every ten yards, and they really did some splendid work.

Helen Ho's Signature

"Young autograph hunters began to come forward amongst the troops, the Police discreetly looking the other way as the children broke through the cordons, and Helen Ho's signature in Chinese was in great demand. Boxes of chocolates or sweets were passed along the lines in some units, but we were not lucky in that respect, though one member of our contingent produced a small bottle of whisky.

"After a break of twenty minutes we moved off up the Embankment into Bridge Street, then leaving Big Ben on our left, into Parliament Street, and Whitehall. Officers in charge of each unit, Major Thursby in our case, gave the order "Eyes inward turn" as we approached the Cenotaph—and I found this one of the big moments of the Parade, this tribute to the dead from those who came through safely.

"Sober, Sombre Whitehall looked unusually cheerful on account of the large numbers of colourful flowers in the various window boxes which I have already mentioned, hydrangeas being the most popular choice. The crowds seemed even more dense here, whilst Trafalgar Square, which was on a slight slope ahead of us, was a solid mass of humanity, apart from the roads so ably kept clear by the Police and Servicemen. I noticed the latter used their rifles as crush barriers at the busiest points, whilst the troops near the Saluting Base, and most civilians, paid the usual compliments to the dozens of unfurled colours as they passed.

Gorgeous Sight

"The sight from Admiralty Arch up the Mall was simply gorgeous despite the slight rain which began to fall. Flags from all the Allied nations were on the yard-arms of the many silver-coloured poles, all with ornamental tops. In the red-carpeted stands each side of the Saluting Base were hundreds of V.I.Ps., whilst behind the Royal dais were what I will call the T.I.Ps.—the Terribly Important People. This dais was decorated in red, blue and gold, and was very royal looking.

"The King and Queen, the former in Admiral's uniform, and the Queen in a sort of pinky lavender dress, stood well in the front of the Saluting Base with Queen Mary, in blue, and the Princesses to the rear, whilst down below were six of the War leaders on the right, and Mr. Attlee, Mr. Winston Churchill and Field Marshal Smuts to the left.

"The cheering, which was almost continuous along the route, seemed to be more subdued as we got near the base and approached what was to me, at any rate, the supreme moment, the saluting of Their Majesties.

"'Eyes left'—'Eyes front' and we passed on our way—the monotonous tapping of the drums, the crunching of our tiring feet on the gritty red sand and the cheering—all these seemed to fade away as we made our way back to camp which we reached at 1.15—very tired, very thirsty, and for my part, very proud to have been a member of the Hong Kong Contingent on this memorable march."

The speaker was thanked by Rotarian Dunlop.

A folio of photos of Their Majesties inspecting the Hong Kong Contingent and of its march past the Saluting Base, was shown to the gathering, also a sample of the ribbon of the new war medal, gazetted on June 6. This latter was given the following day to all taking part in the march.

Guests at yesterday's meeting were Mr. S. A. Gray, Mr. Henry Grayo, Mr. C. W. Trash and Mr. Edward Eu.

Sequel To Fatal Fight

Owing to the impending departure of Fl. Lieut. Bennett, A.S.P., Eastern Division, his evidence was taken in the case against Lau Tung-nuen, unemployed, who was charged with the murder of Lau Wan, alias Lau Fung-cho, in Kut On Street on Aug. 10, before Mr. F.X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

It was alleged that the accused was responsible for the death of Lau Wan, who died as a result of a wound during a fight at No. 2A, Kut On Street, ground floor.

Detective Sub-Inspector Mischenko is in charge of the case.

In evidence, Fl. Lt. Bennett said that at an identification parade held at No. 2 Police Station, on Aug. 18, accused was identified by a Chinese woman, Lau Shiu-ying, as the man who visited the deceased and asked him to go out on the evening of the murder.

The case was again adjourned for a week.

GOVERNOR'S BROADCAST

His Excellency the Governor will broadcast from Z.B.W. tonight at 8.15, his subject being "Revision of the Constitution."

A Chinese version of the broadcast will be relayed from Z.E.K. during the evening.

LIBERATION DAY PARADE

The Liberation Day Parade at Statue Square, details of which were published on Tuesday, will commence at 9.45 a.m. on Friday.

In addition to units of the Royal Navy, the Army and Royal Air Force, a contingent of Hong Kong Police will also take part in the March Past.

Friday is the first anniversary of the liberation of Hong Kong. On Aug. 30 last year, units of the British Fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.B., C.B.E., entered the harbour and reoccupied the Colony.

Special services of thanksgiving will be held in churches in the Colony on Sunday, Sept. 1.

Demanded $,3000 With Menaces

Found guilty of demanding $3,000 with menaces from So Chau on July 7 last, Tam Chung was yesterday sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Criminal Sessions. The jury empanelled were Messrs. J. Ackber (foreman), Ma Wing-yung, Li Shiu-wing, Chan Che-kit, F. J. Kengenbacker, Ko Yau-chang and Henry Chong.

Mr. J.A. Clifford, Crown Counsel, said that on July 7 accused and two Chinese uniformed men visited So Chau's house in Tai Nam Street and demanded $3,000 under the threat that they would take him to the military headquarters for collaboration with the Japanese during the war. While this was going on So Cau's wife slipped out to inform the police, who arrived in time to arrest all the three.

Pleading not guilty Tam said that he did not demand any money from So but he went there to repay CN $300,000 which he borrowed from So during the war.

VARIETY ON RECORDS

This evening at eight o'clock Mr. Bernard R. Knott will present a programme of Variety on Records at the Toc H Services Club, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

The programme will include recordings by Artie Shaw, Glenn Miller, Woody Hermann, the Ink Spots, Deanna Durbin, Johnny Hodges, Frank Sinatra, Carroll Gibbons, Bing Crosby, the Andrew Sisters, Vaughn Monroe, and Rawicz and Landauer.

On Thursday at 8 p.m. there will be a Whist Drive at the Club. Service personnel and civilians are invited to all activities arranged by Toc H.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Confucius Birthday, and Chinese educational and public institutions as well as some business houses observed it as a holiday. Meetings were also held to celebrate the occasion.

Man Dies When Guild And Triad Clash

An enquiry into the death of Chan Hung, a coolie, who died as the result of injuries believed to have been received during a fight at about 8.30 p.m. on July 28 between members of the Carpenters' Guild and members of the Wo Hop To Triad Society, was held yesterday at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. George She was the coroner and the jury was composed of Messrs. M. A. Oliveira, L. Silva and F. Abraham.

Dr. John Chan of Queen Mary Hospital said that he attended to a Chinese male who was unconscious and was suffering from wounds in the head. There was a two-inch wound on the right shoulder and another four inches long on the scalp. The edges of the wound were extremely sharply marked. There was also an underlying crack in the skull and the man was in a dying condition. The man died the same afternoon.

He performed the post mortem and the result confirmed his previous findings. Death was due to a fractured skull.

Chan Sui-cheung, a herbalist doctor, said that he found the man bleeding badly from a cut in the head. He stopped the bleeding. He visited the man again the following day and found him in a serious condition and advised that a western-trained doctor be called immediately.

Mak Sik-fan, chairman of the Carpenters' Guild, said Ko Pui was formerly a member of his guild and now kept a wine shop. He had heard complaints that members of the Wo Hop To gang were demanding money. Two meetings were arranged between his guild and the society. He was not present at either. On July 28 three members of his guild went to discuss matters with the other party. Other members of the guild went too and he went to keep "an eye on things." In the street he heard of fighting. He saw people run and he ran too. He went back to his guild.

In reply to Inspector Wilcox witness said that he did not see anybody fighting. He did not see any weapons used. He did not carry a weapon. He had a drill that was for his work and was not a weapon. He did not take part in the fight.

Tsoi Shu, committee member of the Carpenters' Guild, said that members of the Wo Hop To Society came to the shop with weapons, choppers and wooden poles. They left peacefully.

Some time after 8 p.m. the same evening he went to Centre Street and saw a man being chased. He heard shouts of "strike the carpenters."

Leung Wai-lam, carpenter, said that on the way home after work he was attacked with a chopper. He was detained in Queen Mary Hospital for 14 days.

Another witness, Wong Yui, carpenter, said that he saw fighting at the Dor Nam teahouse. He was struck on the back of the neck with a shovel by a fellow worker.

He saw the last witness, Leung, struck with choppers. He did not see Leung strike anyone.

After retiring for five minutes the jury returned a verdict that deceased died as a result of a fractured skull consequent upon having been struck by some person or persons unknown.

BUSINESSMEN IN A HURRY

Singapore, Aug. 27.

Chinese businessmen who have important appointments in Hong Kong are among the 950 Chinese travelling deck passage aboard the Dutch liner "Van Houtsz," leaving here tomorrow. The liner has cabin accommodation for only 78 people.

"I don't care how I travel but I must get to Hong Kong," said a typical merchant who failed to secure a cabin.—Reuter.

CORRESPONDENCE

Taxation

Sir,—For a year I have been reading the readers' correspondence column of your paper; quite a few times lengthy disputes were seen. Seldom worthwhile.

Why can't the readers take some interest in their own immediate needs as regards Black Market, food and housing shortage, crimes, and matters to their own welfare?

Now we have the "War Tax" or income tax. This tax is levied on salarymen and limited companies, while those who make easy money cannot be taken to account. At this moment, the bulk of wealth is in the hands of some upstarts; they cannot be caught.

Why should the hard working people pay?

To be a good tax, it must fall on those who are able to pay; and at the same time on a minimum of expense; it is no use to spend nine dollars to collect ten.

CHAN KAM TIN.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Rehabilitation Allowance for the month of September will be six units above the standard, or, in other words, at the same rate as for August, 1946.

* * *

Two men, one armed with a dagger and the other with a revolver, ransacked the premises at 3 West Terrace (below Bonham Road) shortly after 4 a.m. yesterday and made off with money, jewellery and valuables to the total value of $4,600.

* * *

Nightsoil coolies in the employ of the Urban Council, who are mostly women, have petitioned the Labour Officer and the Chairman of the Urban Council, for payment of Dec. 1941 arrears of pay, an increase in basic pay, a grant of rice, and leave during period of maternity.

EXHIBITION
Chinese Paintings
Beautiful Landscape of INLAND CHINA
by
A Young Artist—Mr. Theodore Lee (李直次)
at
St. Johns Cathedral Hall, Garden Rd.
From 30th Aug. to 2nd Sept.
Daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
This is his 5th Exhibition
but the first one in Hongkong
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Wines & Liqueurs
CALVET CLARET
AND
WHITE WINES
PEPPERMINT 44
VERMOUTH NOILLY PRAT
RUM NEGRITA
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Obtainable Everywhere
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'ASPRO'
IS BACK AGAIN
to STOP YOUR PAIN
and FEVER

'ASPRO' is a world famous medicine. It not only stops pain, soothes the nerves, reduces the temperature of fever and smashes a cold, but it attacks the causes of many complaints and does not give them a chance to develop. It is really one medicine that does the work of many. 'ASPRO' does not harm you like a drug. It is absolutely safe to the heart and stomach. It is so safe even a child can take it. 'ASPRO' acts with great speed. The worst headache, aches and pains go within a few minutes of taking 'ASPRO'.

'ASPRO' was one of the world's greatest discoveries 27 years ago and is sold in every country. There is nothing else that can take the place of 'ASPRO' so do not accept substitutes.

New stock now available at all Dispensaries and stores.

Sold in three sizes—6 tablets—1/- tablets—27 tablets.

Sole Agents—DODWELL & CO., LTD
Hongkong Bank Building.

UFADO 1A

Question About Loans

At yesterday's Legislative Council Meeting, the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie asked:

"The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated, during a debate on Malaya in the House of Commons on July 25th, that the Tin industry in Malaya had been offered loans by the local Government for an approved programme of repair. The loans to be set off against compensation for war damage. Payment of any of the loans, or payment of interest not to commence until a decision had been taken upon the amount of compensation due for war damage. Loans on these terms to be available to Chinese as well as Europeans. Will Government consider assisting in the rehabilitation of industry in the Colony on similar terms?"

The Financial Secretary replied: "The Government is taking steps to obtain full particulars regarding the loans which have been offered by the local Government in Malaya to the Tin industry. Any application which may be received by this Government for similar assistance towards the rehabilitation of any industry in Hong Kong will certainly be given full and sympathetic consideration, but it must be remembered that this Government would itself have to borrow before it could make any loan."

Bills

The following Bills were read for the first time at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting:—

(a) An Ordinance entitled the Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Ordinance.

(b) An Ordinance to enable the Governor-in-Council to provide for the observance of Summer Time.

Story Behind Hong Kong's New Stamps

(By Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, Postmaster-General)

The design of these stamps was conceived and executed during internment in Stanley Camp, Hongkong. As may be imagined, time hung heavily on our hands during those long years, though hope never died. In 1943, it occurred to me that it might be a good idea to have a commemorative stamp issued when Hongkong was finally liberated, and I set about designing one. I am no artist, but I roughed out the design which has now been adopted.

I chose the Phoenix, not only for the obvious symbolism of resurrection from the flames and ashes of the years of Japanese occupation, but also because in Chinese mythology the appearance of the Phoenix is held to indicate the return of good government.

The following is a Chinese account of the Phoenix: "A Phoenix was regarded in China as the queen of all birds which lived on pure water and the scorns of Sterculia platania-folia and only appeared in a Golden Age or upon the birth of a sage-king.

It appeared once in the royal court of Emperor Shun some 2,000 years B.C. and danced to the tune of one of his ministers who was a skilful musician.

When King Wen of the Chou dynasty was ruling at Hsi-ch'i (a place in Shensi Province) some 1,000 years B.C. it put in its appearance again and sang on the summit of Chishan (Mount Ch'i).

When the daughter of a duke of China was playing her flute some 200 years B.C. a Phoenix descended from heaven. She rode on its back, ascended to heaven and become an immortal.

It is generally regarded by the Chinese as a model of beauty and many places in China were named after it.

This fabulous bird is also a token of complete harmony and a symbol of great virtue. In the classics it is represented as a sage or a wise ruler."

"Fragrant Streams"

The two characters on the shields supported by the Lions of England represent the words Hong Kong, or "Fragrant Streams," the delightful name of the Colony.

On the side panels are inscribed Chinese characters which mean: "The Resurrection of the Phoenix is the symbol of general Peace for Chinese and British."

I then enlisted the help of a fellow internee, Mr. W. E. Jones, Senior Draughtsman of the P.W.D. of Hong Kong, who is not only an artist but a very keen philatelist. He elaborated my rough design into a large scale drawing. The original dates we put on the stamp were rather optimistically chosen as 1941-1944; the last date of course had to be altered to 1945 when the stamps actually came to be printed. We toyed with other designs as well, but always came back to the original design as representing what we firmly believed would be a fact: the liberation and resurrection of our colony to its former greatness.

"Serious Mistake"

I kept the design carefully and took it home with me. I travelled in one of His Majesty's ships, to which was attached a young Chinese naval officer of considerable literary attainments. I showed him the stamp in order to get his opinion on the suitability of the Chinese characters as I am no great Chinese scholar myself. He very kindly pointed out a rather serious mistake i.e., in the two characters which I had chosen for the last part of the inscription on the left hand. They mean literally "Great Peace;" he pointed out that in classical Chinese they were also used to represent "Japan!" He substituted the two characters which now appear on the stamp.

When I reached home, I submitted the amended design to the Colonial Office and it was in due course approved.

It was originally intended that the stamps should be issued on August 15th, "VJ DAY," but owing to delay in their arrival in the Colony, the date was altered to commemorate the arrival of the British Fleet at the end of August, 1945. I feel sure that the symbolical use of the Phoenix on this stamp will help to cement the friendship and understanding essential for neighbours such as the Great Republic of China and the Colony of Hong Kong.

CROWN WITNESS REBUKED FOR CONDUCT IN THE BOX

Cheng Kwan alias Ai Chai ("Shortie") Cheng, a Crown witness at yesterday's committal proceedings against Wong Kuen, an alleged collaborator, was severely rebuked by Mr. F. X. d'Almada and Mr. R. S. Smith for his conduct in the witness box.

W/O Kurazawa testified that he had seen accused in the Gendarmerie. Witness asked the interpreter Lau about accused and was told that he was Lau's friend. Witness scolded Lau and told him not to allow his friends to walk about the Gendarmerie.

Cheng Kwan, broker, at present in custody, declared that he first met accused several years ago and that he saw accused about 20 days before the end of the occupation. Lau San Fook was introduced to witness three months before the end of the occupation by a friend whose name witness could not remember.

Mr. d'Almada reminded witness that he was under oath to tell the truth and warned him about the penalty for telling lies.

Warned Again

Continuing, witness said that Lau was an interpreter in the Gendarmerie. Witness did not know Ip Tin Shang but could remember the name.

Ip Tin Shang was then called into the courtroom and witness admitted having seen Ip before. Witness went to Ip's house at the request of Lau. Witness could not remember the names of the members of that party, but there was one Japanese.

At the point, witness was warned by Mr. Smith to be careful.

Witness then said that he did not know the names of the members of the party but accused was one of them. At the request of Lau, witness inspected some English and Chinese books at Ip's house. Witness did not speak to accused, who was downstairs and in the opposite house. Witness could not say who asked accused to stay downstairs. Perhaps Lau gave the instructions. Witness examined the letters and selected some for Lau. Witness never spoke to anyone besides Lau.

Obviously Lying

Witness was again reprimanded by Mr. d'Almada at this stage and told that he had been most difficult. "Will you shake up your memory and speak the truth? It is obvious that you are lying," commented Mr. d'Almada.

Witness admitted that he had been talking to accused on the journeys to and from Stanley. He claimed that they talked about other matters. When the party returned from Ip's house, they also brought back Ip Tin Shang and three others under arrest.

In the afternoon, Ip Tin Shang, chief interpreter of the Kowloon Magistracy, in evidence said that in July 1945, he found a Japanese and four Chinese in his house.

He and his sons and Lau were taken into custody and were put into two tricycles. He saw accused at the entrance of No. 120, Prince Edward Road.

In Connaught Road Central near Queen's Pier, accused came up to him and whispered "Mr. Ip, don't be afraid, somebody reported you to the Gendarmerie. I will do my best to help you." He did not answer the accused.

Japanese Methods

At the Gendarmerie Mok Chi and another Chinese whom he recognised by sight, were present.

Accused said to him "You must confess. You will not lose your head, at the most you will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment."

He was accused of receiving money from the British at Waichow. He remained silent and was struck by accused.

Accused said "The Japanese do things differently from the British. They go slow and always get the right persons to convict. The British dash about and pay little attention to their cases. You must be responsible for all this."

Accused offered him cigarettes, which he refused. He was interrogated, in addition to accused, by Kurozawa, Sano, Hanada, Interpreter Lau and Tsoi. He was released after the Japanese surrendered.

Release Offered

Ip Hak-kim, 23, said that accused in July 1945 had a conversation with him concerning his father and elder brother in connection with receiving money from Waichow. He told accused they did not receive money from the British.

He was arrested on July 22. Accused offered to release him if he confessed about a friend named So. He made no confession. He was struck with wooden truncheons by the Japanese.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED

Questions put by the defending counsel to a Crown witness were disallowed by the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon Court yesterday when Norman Stradmoor appeared as a witness in the case against Abdul Aziz Rumjahn.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, for the defence, said that he was following a line of cross-examination to question the credibility of Stradmoor's testimony.

After Stradmoor had asked the Magistrate's permission not to reply to a question as to whether he was not, in fact, an informer to the Superintendent of the Water Police as he had testified to being in the recent Cheungchow Bribery Case, Mr. Latimer said that he could not permit further questions.

Rumjahn was acquitted of a charge of larceny of two bottles of brandy from No. 3 Godown at Kowloon Wharves while employed there as Superintendent of the Wharf watch staff.

WITNESS COMPLAINS

The case against nine Hoklos charged with demanding money with menaces took a dramatic turn in Kowloon Court yesterday when one of the witnesses, after leaving the box, complained to the Magistrate that one of the accused threatened to kill her as she passed.

The Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, severely warned the accused against any further repetition of behaviour which he would consider, contempt of court.

The witness, Chan Kwai-ying, said that she was accosted by the first four accused while in Jordan Road with a friend on the night of July 27. They told her that they were officers of the Swatow Government and would not countenance prostitution in Chiuchow women. The first accused, then picked up a brick and hit her in the chest; she was laid up in bed for 10 days.

On the evening of August 4, the first four accused and some 40 other men surrounded her in Jordan Road, all drawing daggers and pointing them at her. She was told to join a Triad Society and to collect fees of $100 from five other women.

Hearing of the case is to be continued this morning.

CHINESE IN THE ROYAL NAVY

London, Aug. 27.

A Petty Officer Telegraphist, 21-year-old Tai Hao-chen, a former student of Chungking University, and five other ratings of the Chinese Navy, at present attached to the Royal Navy, are receiving instruction in communications in H.M.S. Implacable, one of Britain's largest and most modernly equipped aircraft carriers.

When P.O. Tai, who served for two months on a British mine-sweeper, and the other Chinese ratings complete their training, they will rejoin their own navy, where they will, in turn, act as instructors.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 15 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Rapid) 10.00 a.m.

Macao and Tsinshan (Kwongsai) 11.00 a.m.

Straits (Empire Jamaica) 2.00 p.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta and Saigon. (By Air) Kowloon C.P.O.) (Reg.) 1.00 p.m., (Ord.) 1.30 p.m; G.P.O., (Reg.) 1.30 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (First Direct Flight by B.O.A.C. Plane) Kowloon C.P.O., (Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m. G.P.O., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Canton (By train) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29

Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung). 10.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Maiwara) 10.00 a.m.

Tsamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tolshan) 9.00 a.m.

Straits (Tak Sang) (Par.) 11.30 a.m., (Ord.) Noon.

Shanghai (Hanyang) 2.00 p.m.

Cebu P.I. (Bengal) 3.00 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy and Foochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3.00 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Shanghai Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3.00 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (Fatshan) 4.00 p.m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Monday included David J. W. Lewis, F. Crow, Dr. and Mrs. C. Shen, R. S. Lamie, J. S. Hlew, W. H. Branch and Ouyang Shun.

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Departures the same day included Major H. W. L. Melder, W. Reitherman, W. Hall, R. Maguire, C. W. Smith, Mr. Doneasa, Misses J. McMillan and M. White, C. Rufo, M. Villa-Real, M. P. Manalan, M. A. Alzate, A. Malay, Mrs. M. Colley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hlew, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Steffenson, L. S. Leong, P. H. Li, J. Tang, T. H. Chen, Capt. L. Chin, J. B. Richards, P. Kerridge, J. Grover, H. Miller, A. Subido, Ko Seng Liat, Quintin Yu, Lt Bruce Yip, Robert Yu, R. T. Olivera, H. P. Tugle, H. P. Vibal, F. Santos Jr., Major E. Buenvanture, H. N. Bannerjee, H. V. Brown, M. V. Oldham, A. S. Holdman, Albert C. Row, P. S. Widdup, Miss S. I. F. McKelvie, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaver, Capt. D. W. Cederberg, R. Murry and L. Merritt.

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Passengers who left for Sydney by the s.s. "Yuchow" yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Willis and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. Defris, Mr. and Mrs. M. Appel, Mrs. N. Firkins, Miss S. M. Purchas, Miss Cecilia Leong, Miss Margaret Leong, Capt. F. A. Langbein, and Messrs. R. I. Fernandes, K. W. Stone, J. C. Gardner, D. Cody, J. M. Byrne, Berthold Worms and Wong Dart Bun.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall were passengers by the same vessel for Melbourne.

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Passengers who left for Shanghai by the s.s. "Wing Sang" yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Tong, Mrs. F. Sseto, Mrs. P. T. Chan, the Misses E. A. Anderson, S. Roberts, G. C. Roberts and M. G. Hadfield, and Messrs. A. W. Holmes, F. R. J. Gerard, L. Kuypers, J. Kerr, A. S. Grant, J. Cockin, J. D. Mobbs, K. C. Lee, Zee Shao-daung, K. Wong, Shi Yeung, Chow Kai-hung and Ma Ping-yu.

Col. W. Darby, O. C. Salvation Army in Hong Kong and South China, also left by the same vessel for Shanghai to take up his new post of O. C. North China District.

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Mrs. Henry Corra, Far Eastern Representative of Messrs. Bell & Howell Company, Manufacturers of Cine-Machinery, Chicago, arrived in Hong Kong in the s.s. "General Meigs" from San Francisco and is at present staying at the Peninsula Hotel. Mrs. Corra, who is well known to all local Amateur and professional Cine-Photographers, will re-open her former Office, the Filmo Depot, shortly.

SHIPPING DEAL

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

The state-owned China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is negotiating with a British shipping firm here for the purchase of a number of the latter's ships, according to a Chinese press report.

The Chinese company, it is added, will start services from Shanghai to Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Java if negotiations prove successful.—Reuter.

TRIPARTITE RICE AGREEMENT

Bangok, Aug. 27.

Negotiations are going on for an amendment of the tripartite rice agreement between Britain, the United States and Siam, the Foreign Minister, Direk Chainam, announced in Parliament today.

Chainam was speaking during a debate on Government policy when Government was accorded a vote of confidence by 147 to 45.

The tripartite agreement which was signed on May 6 runs till next month and is renewable at the request of Britain and the United States for two further periods of six months each.

An Anglo-American Commission was set up following the signing of the agreement with the object of assisting the Siamese Government in stimulating rice production and speeding up rice exports to India, China and other areas of the Far East.—Reuter.

NEW U.K.-H.K. AIR LINK FORGED

(By Margaret Bradbury)

A new direct air link between Hong Kong and Britain was forged last night when a B.O.A.C. flying boat which left England on Saturday morning arrived just after six o'clock and began the Company's new "Dragon Route" weekly service which will provide civil air passages between England, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation Max Oxford told the "China Mail":— "Two separate trips from Hong Kong to England and Singapore will be made by the flying boats each week. The single fare to England is £170, to Singapore £55, starting from today. The route to England provides for stops at Augusta, Sicily, Cairo, Basra, Calcutta, Rangoon and Bangkok."

Shortly before the England to Hong Kong flying boat was due here yesterday I was among 18 Hong Kong news correspondents who ate a light meal while flying over Chengchun Island in a BOAC flying boat of the Hythe class which arrived from Singapore earlier in the afternoon.

For an hour, we experienced travel with comfort in the spacious, compact flying boat. The body of the craft, painted brown and light cream inside, is divided into compartments of six upholstered chairs, resembling miniature first-class train compartments in England.

Comfort

Neat folding tables open out before the seats in each compartment. Altogether there are 16 berths and six lounging chairs for passengers who wish to sleep during a journey. In the centre and rear of the plane are three toilet compartments and a pantry where food is stored in hygenic cupboards.

The usual number of passengers on a flying boat of this type, which total 35,000 lbs. empty and 58,000 lb. when loaded, is 18, but 22 passengers can be carried without discomfort.

Yesterday afternoon, the flying boat with news correspondents on board left the harbour and rose to 600 feet above the Hong Kong and Kowloon waterfronts. In half an hour the plane reached Macao, circled overhead at 12,000 feet and headed back for the Kai Tak area.

Flying the aircraft were Captain A. P. Staples and Captain R. Bates, who will pilot the craft between England and Hong Kong on the new service. Both pilots were at one time in the R.A.F.

On Monday morning they left Singapore carrying 13 passengers and arrived in Bangkok at 3.30 that afternoon, remaining for the night.

Enjoyed Trip

When they reached the civil part of Kai Tak airport near the harbour which is being used by B.O.A.C. personnel, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the passengers told the "China Mail" they had thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

Among them were Messrs. J. T. Paterson, Edwin W. Groves, M. S. Cumming, T. A. Harringan, M. G. Drury, Leong Shook Chiew, Chong Tuck Mun and Phaak Kau Sai, who had come from Singapore, Messrs. E. Lycett, M. Blumenthal, G. T. S. Lin and Ma Ching Shing, who had flown on from Sydney and Mr. A. F. Blake, who arrived from the United Kingdom.

Pte. William Adams, R.A.S.C., who was charged before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday with having maliciously damaged a paper sign-board and with assaulting a Police Officer at Garden Road on Monday night, was fined $100.

NOTICE

The Rating Office has moved from the Treasury to Windsor House 3rd. Floor, where all communications regarding assessments and notifications under the Rating Proclamation (No. 17) should be sent in future.

J. RING,
Assessor & Rating Officer.

Hong Kong, 20th August, 1946.

REMINDER

The Ex-Political Prisoners' Association

All members are informed that an anniversary dinner of the Association will be held at the Gloucester Hotel, Top Floor, at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant. Members are entitled to bring with them their wives and other members of their family.

Notification of intention to attend plus the subscription should be sent in to the office of the Honourary Secretary at No. 11, Ice House Street, 1st floor, at the latest by Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 1.00 p.m. Inquiries as to cost per head can be made at the same address.

It should be made quite clear that all prisoners of the Japanese regime who had not been imprisoned for commission of a penal code or criminal offence are eligible for membership and for attendance at this dinner and should send in application for membership as well as notification of intention to attend at this dinner to the same address of the Honourary Secretary.

Dated the 22nd day of August, 1946.

Marcus da Silva
Honourary Secretary,
Ex-Political Prisoners' Association.

GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG

POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORDINANCE 12 OF 1939

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

Further to the Government notice No. 29 of 3rd May, 1946, all aliens at present in the Colony who have not yet registered in accordance with the above Ordinance, are hereby required to report in person before the 14th September, 1946 (hours—0930-1200, 1430-1630; Sundays, Saturday afternoons and public holidays excepted), at the Registration of Persons Office, Police Headquarters, 1st. floor, New Oriental Building.

Commissioner of Police.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1946.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

Vacancies exist in the Police Department for Interpreters for duty in Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories. Knowledge of typewriting is essential.

All particulars regarding the appointments can be obtained on application at Room No. 202. 2nd. Floor, New Oriental Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

C. H. SANSOM,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Hong Kong, 22nd. August, 1946.

NATURALIZATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that HENRY CORRA of HONG KONG is applying to the Governor for naturalization, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. Henry Corra, Room 230 Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon.

Hongkong, August 28th, 1946.

NOTICE

Re: Evan Thomas Evans, late Chief Officer, S.S "Sai On" deceased.

It is proposed that the Official Administrator shall apply for administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Queen Mary Hospital on 27th July 1946.

Persons having claims against the estate must submit details thereof by 10th September 1946 and by the same date any other information regarding the estate or any known next-of-kin should be submitted to the undersigned.

(Signed) J. M. HALL.
Deputy Registrar
Supreme Court, Hong Kong.

Dated this 27th day of August 1946.

HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hong Kong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of Hong Kong Realty and Trust Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building (2nd. Floor), Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th. August, 1946, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st. December, 1941, and for the period of eight months from 1st. September, 1945, to the 30th. April, 1946, confirming the appointment of a Director and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. BARRY,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 2nd. August, 1946.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Any person, firm or company having claims against this Company arising from transactions prior to 25th December, 1941, are requested to forward full details to Post Office Box No. 354, Hong Kong.

R. A. WICKERSON
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 28th August, 1946.

CHINESE ESTATES LIMITED

First Interim Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST INTERIM DIVIDEND for the year 1946 of four per cent, that is $4.00 per share, will be paid on all shares in this Company on Saturday, the 31st August, 1946, at the Company's Office at China Building, 5th floor.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 28th to the 30th August, 1946, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
Wong Woon-Nam
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 26th August, 1946.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 31st, August 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building—basement

97 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising

STORED AT GOVERNMENT STORES, NORTH POINT

Scrap Iron Bars, Engines and Engine Parts, Boilers, Steel Drums, Double Action Hand Pumps, Electric Cable, Tanks, Steel Pipes, Steel Cabinets, Mirrors, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

STORED AT LAMMERT BROS'. AUCTION ROOMS. PEDDER BUILDING BASEMENT

Porcelain Insulators and Electrical Apparatus, Resistance Coils, High Tension Cable, Motor, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Above Premises will be open to inspection on 28th. and 29th. August 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned

The Auction is subject to the Condition of Sale published in the 9th. March 1946 issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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$2

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LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th. and 28th. August 1946 commencing each day at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building—basement

340 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

STORED AT THE K. C. R. WORKSHOP, HUNG HOM, KOWLOON

Lorries, Cars, Station Wagons, Etc.

STORED AT THE COLONIAL MOTORS, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

One "Studebaker Champion" Car.

STORED AT K. 1. GODOWN, MA TAU WEI ROAD, KOWLOON

Miscellaneous Car Engines.

STORED AT NO. 1 POOL, CASTLE PEAK ROAD, KOWLOON, (R.A.F. POOL)

Cars and Lorries.

STORED AT SAI YEUNG CHOY STREET, BEHIND K. M. B. OLD PREMISES (NO. 2 POOL)

One Lot Car Chassis with Body Frame only.

STORED AT STAR TAXICAB GARAGE, NO. 33 WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, Happy Valley

One Lot Car Chassis and Motor Car Scraps.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 24th. and 26th. August 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

SHOWING TO-DAY — AIR-CONDITIONED — AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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The funniest, saddest, truest, most human story of five brothers . . . .

"THE SULLIVANS"

with Thomas MITCHELL * Anne BAXTER

SHOWING TO-DAY — KINGS — At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 9.15 p.m.

NEW THRILLS! NEW TERROR!

BASIL RATHBONE as Sherlock Holmes
NIGEL BRUCE as Dr. Watson
in

"THE SCARLET LAW"

with KAY HARDING * GERALD HAMER
A Universal Picture

— NEXT CHANCE —

BING CROSBY * INGRID BERGMAN
in LEO McCAREY'S

"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"

Released through RKO RADIO

THE STAR THEATRE

FRIDAY, 30th August at 7.30 p.m.

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in aid of
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Special Bus leaves Star Ferry for Repulse Bay 11 p.m.

Late supper for Civilians and Service Personnel at Officers' Club, Peninsula. Table Reservations by Noon Friday, Tel. 59892.

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ADMISSIONS: $5.00, $2.50, $1.50, 80 Cts.

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France Breaks Off Talks With Siam

Paris, Aug. 27.

France has decided to break off negotiations which had been started with a view to bringing her dispute with Siam before The Hague Court of Justice, it is officially announced.

According to reports, American authorities who have acted as intermediaries in the negotiations are being informed in Washington today of this decision.

Bands of Siamese and Japanese entered French Indo-Chinese territory on Aug. 8 and attacked the town of Siemreap in Cambodia. They were not able to take the town but seized the ruins of Angkor Temple, Angkor Vat, and occupied them for nearly a week. During their occupation they received food and other supplies from Siam. When they eventually withdrew they drove back into Siam in lorries.

French authorities consider that the incident was condoned, if not inspired by the Siamese Government since there is no indication that the bandits were arrested or questioned on their return.

Impossible To Compromise

In these circumstances the French Government has decided that it would be useless to continue its efforts to reach a compromise agreement with the Siamese Government before The Hague Court.

A spokesman of the French Foreign Office commenting on the French decision this afternoon stated that the step was taken because the French Government considered that it was impossible to effect a compromise with a country which organised the attack against it while a move for negotiations was being made.

The incident had resulted in three soldiers and a Customs officer being killed on the French side and several wounded. Of the bandits a Japanese, four Siamese and some natives were killed. In view of this incident the French Government would press its demand more energetically with a view to obtaining speedy satisfaction and the return of the "stolen" territory.

A Gangster

The procedure of appealing to The Hague Court was adopted, the spokesman explained, to help the Siamese Government to return the territory in dispute, which she obtained during the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China without loss of self-respect. But incidents of which that at Angkor Vat was the climax had shown that Siam either did not desire or could not maintain order among its own people. France had, therefore, been forced to the conclusion that it was useless to pursue this means of obtaining a solution.

France's view was that since events had shown that Siam had not joined the ranks of peace-loving nations she must now be treated as a 'gangster.'

Replying to a question, the spokesman stressed that Siam not being a member of the United Nations organisation was not in a position to apply to the Security Council for action against France. Nor did the Allied states, including Britain and the United States, recognise the annexation of the territory whose return France is claiming since it was handed to Siam by the Japanese during their occupation and no such territorial arrangements were recognised by the United Nations.

History Of Dispute

The dispute over the frontiers came to a head when Siam complained that French troops entered Siam in May and bombarded villages in the Mekong areas. In July Siam asked the United Nations to bring the case before the Security Council but the United States State Department later announced that France had asked the United States to get Siam to submit the case to the United Nations' World Court.

Although Siam is not a member of the United Nations organisation, Reuters diplomatic correspondent points out that under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter a non-member state is allowed to bring any dispute before the

(Continued at foot of next col.)

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
LAURENCE OLIVIER'S
Presentation of

"HENRY V"

By William Shakespeare
A Two Cities Film
in TECHNICOLOR!
EAGLE-LION Distribution

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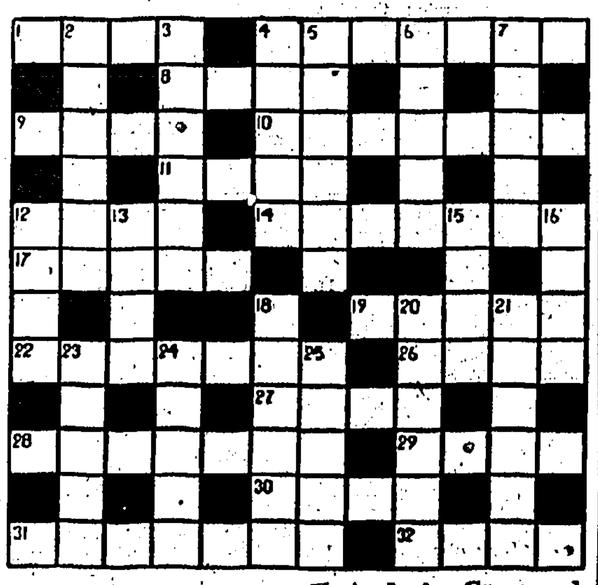
"ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE"

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Fete.
4. Collided.
8. Soft parcel.
9. Mimics.
10. Stage tumbler.
11. Facility.
12. Farm building.
14. Broke off short.
17. Lecture.
19. Cost.
22. Outstanding.
26. Revise.
27. Circle.
28. Sustain.
29. Finishes.
30. Ireland.
31. Parlour game.
32. Ottoman.

Down

2. Seem.
3. Awe.
4. Division.
5. Modern.
6. Light boat.
7. Wipe out.
12. Master.
13. Scold.
15. Settled.
16. Course of feeding.
18. Excluded.
20. Deputy ruler.
21. Burnt coal.
23. Glossy fabric.
24. Antic.
25. Liquid measure.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Fiddle; 5. Abate; 8. Amuse; 9. Gossip; 10. Stain; 11. Rebut; 12. Tour; 13. Rests; 16. Robert; 18. Scared; 20. Seers; 22. Trap; 23. Acute; 25. Larva; 26. Empire; 27. Alarm; 28. Beats; 29. Sagged.

DOWN:—1. Fighters; 2. Disburse; 3. Lair; 4. Emperor; 5. Assured; 6. Better; 7. Twist; 14. Starting; 15. Shepherd; 16. Rascals; 17. Beaters; 19. Cravat; 21. Evade; 24. Emma.

BRIDGE NOTES

When you have to choose between one finesse and another it isn't always just a matter of closing your eyes and mumbling the words of a childhood guessing charm. Instead of deciding by "eeney-meeney-miney-moe" you may be able to choose on the basis of logic. That's what South did in today's hand, and it steered him away from disaster:

South, Dealer
East-West vulnerable.

	S. J 10 H. A Q 10 D. 7 6 4 C. K Q 10 7 5	
S. K 8 6 3 2 H. 9 4 3 2 D. Q 5 C. A 2	N W E S	S. 9 7 4 H. 6 D. 10 8 3 2 C. 9 8 6 4 3
	S. A Q 5 H. K J 8 7 5 D. A K J 9 C. J	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1H.	Pass	2C.	Pass
3NT	Pass	6NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened a low heart, dummy winning with the ten. At first glance, it looked pretty easy. With a normal 4-3 break in clubs, there would be four club tricks to add to five hearts, two top diamonds, and the spade Ace—twelve cold tricks without a finesse!

But the awakening came all too soon. West won the second trick with the club Ace and led another heart, hoping to get the setting trick later on with the spade King or diamond Queen. Dummy won with the heart Ace, and cashed two top clubs, while South discarded one diamond and one spade.

When West failed to follow on the third round of clubs, it became apparent that South had to make his twelfth trick either in diamonds or in spades. But which? He could discard either the diamond Jack or the spade Queen on dummy's last high club, and then the slam would depend on a successful finesse of the other. But, which to discard and which to finesse?

After some thought, South decided that in spades the only chance was the finesse whereas diamonds offered the chance also of the drop of the diamond Queen. He therefore postponed cashing the last high club in order to bang down the Ace and King of diamonds. When West dropped the Queen, of course, the slam was easily made. If the diamond Queen had not dropped, South would have discarded the diamond Jack on dummy's last club and staked the slam on the spade finesse.

• • •

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. K 8 2
H. Q 5
D. A J 7 3
C. K 9 4 2

The bidding:

Schenken	Jacoby	You	Maier
1C.	Pass	1D.	Pass
2NT	Pass	3C.	Pass
3NT	Pass	(?)	

ANSWER: Bid five no-trump. Your hand is strong enough to make a slam opposite a partner who can jump to two no-trump as a rebid. Your sequence of bidding offers your partner his choice between a slam at clubs and a slam at no-trump.

Score 100 per cent for five no-trump, 70 per cent for six no-trump, 40 per cent for four no-trump.

Question

Today the bidding is the same, but your hand is different:

S. K 8
H. Q 5
D. A J 7 3 2
C. K 9 4 2

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow).

General Assembly or the Security Council if it accepts in advance, obligations for a pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

The territory in dispute was ceded to Siam by the Vichy Government after the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China. France is asking for reestablishment of the 1941 position holding that an agreement signed by the Vichy Government was not valid.—Reuter.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

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2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M. — 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

— TO-MORROW —

at the Alhambra "BETRAYAL FROM THE EAST" Lee TRACY—NANCY KELLY

at the CENTRAL "MURDER MY SWEET" Dick Powell—Anne SHIRLEY

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY — PRINCESS — At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

Don't Miss this exciting Jungle Picture!

COMMENCING TO-MORROW — "LET'S FACE IT"

4 SHOWS DAILY — CATHAY — At 2.30-5.15 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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MARGARET LOCKWOOD — VIC OLIVER IN

"I'LL BE YOUR SWEETHEART"

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— TO-MORROW —

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RANDOLPH SCOTT
JOHN WAYNE
IN "PITTSBURGH"

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY — LEE THEATRE — AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

BETTE DAVIS — PAUL HENREID
IN
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M.V. BENGAL	In Port	Pacific Coast via Cebu
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SAILINGS TO

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"NEWCHWANG" ..... Singapore 4 p.m. 3rd Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"NEWCHWANG" ..... Foochow & Swatow 1st Sept.
"KWEIYANG" ..... Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 4th Sept.
"ANHUI" ..... Singapore 4th Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN" ..... Arrives 5 p.m. 28th Aug.
Sails 8 a.m. 30th Aug.
Arrives 1 p.m. 1st Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

NEW YORK SERVICE

Sailing	For
"AJAX" 30th Aug.	New York

U. K. SERVICE

Sailing	For
"ATREUS" 2nd week Sept.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
"PROMETHEUS" late Sept.	—do—

Arriving	From
"GLENSTRAE" 2nd Sept.	U.K. via Straits
"SAMJACK" 3rd Sept.	—do—
"BELLEROPHON" Early Sept.	—do—
"BENRINNES" 5th Sept.	—do—
"EURYBATES" 6th Sept.	—do—

Agents:
AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Sailing	For
"YOCHOW" 27th Aug.	Sydney & Melbourne
"TAIPING" 5th Sept.	—do—

Arriving	From
"TAIPING" 2nd Sept.	Australia via Japan.
"YUNNAN" Mid Sept.	Australia

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S.S. "GENERAL MEIGS"	30th Aug.	Shanghai & San Francisco.
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S.S. "LOUIS McHENRY HOWE"	12th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York & Boston.
A VESSEL	2nd. half Sept.	New York & Boston.

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M.V. "MINDORO" ..... loading 2nd half Oct.
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International Bank Report

No Indications Of Another Slump

(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters City Editor)
London, Aug. 27.

The gist of the Bank of International Settlements' annual report is that there are no indications of a repetition of the 1930 slump.

The reasons are, firstly, commodity prices being now much less inflated than after World War One have the less room to slump.

Secondly, private debts, including farm and stock exchange debts, are vastly lower. In some countries, notably Egypt, Palestine, Portugal and Turkey, prices have risen as in the first World War and since their monetary reserves (their sterling balance) enable them to maintain their currency rates, those countries are now having price deflation and business depression.

But such countries are a special case. The United States, Britain and other countries, having avoided much price inflation should not have much deflation. Accordingly the Bank of International Settlements expresses the opinion: "When the present pronounced sellers market comes to an end, there may be a temporary check rather than real depression.

Favourable Trend

"It is thought that a relatively favourable basic trend of business will be sustained for several years to come."

Another reason for expecting the present prices to be substantially maintained is that prices in gold are still low, since wartime inflation has only offset what happened to them in 1930/33, when an already low level of commodity prices against gold was aggravated by sterling and dollar devaluation against gold.

On a gold basis, prices in Britain and the United States are now about the same level as 1914 and close to the average of the last 150 years. World gold production is below the 1941 peak but well above the 1920's.

The Bank of International Settlements says: "Considering that the world output of gold is rising again, it seems unlikely that the lack in current gold production will be a factor in dragging prices down."

Gold Question

Moreover, there is much less danger of maldistribution of gold. Most of the gold which flew to the United States in the 1930's was the counterpart of hot money—which as now been curbed. (Indeed, the Bank of International Settlements fears that curbing of international capital movements may be overdone). The war has brought far more redistribution of the United States gold stock than is generally known.

The United States now holds just over half of the world's monetary gold stock, compared with nearly 17 per cent in 1941—an enormous difference.

If the coming increase in production finds insufficient expansion in the volume of money, the authorities will have to expand credit or go further and procure "more additions to the effective demand for goods and services. But in meditating on these matters, it should not be forgotten that, as before 1914, current gold production may be sufficient (then it was more than sufficient) to furnish the whole increase required in the volume of monetary demand."—Reuter.

Exchanges In London

London, Aug. 26.

On New York 4.025, 4.035, Montreal 4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.34, 17.36, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Buenos Aires unquoted, Brazil 75.4416, Brazil (sellers) unquoted, Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 167.50, Paris & French Empire 479.50, 480.30, Syria 881, 885, Lisbon 99.80, 100.20, Swiss Bank Notes Middle 17.25, 17.50, Netherlands West Indies 7.58, Holland 16.63, Panama 4.02, 4.04, Denmark 19.32, 19.36, Prague 201, 202, Norway 19.98, 20.02.

Forward Rates: One month United States ⅝ p, ⅝ D, Canada ¼ p, ¼ D, Switzerland ½ p, ½ D, Sweden 1½ p, 1½ D, Paris 40 cents, 40 cents, Holland 1 cent, 1 cent.

Bank of England Clearing Rates: Madrid 44.00, Italy 71.25.

Free Market Rates: India 17.94, 18.06, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand 124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50, Teheran 128, 130, Alexandria 97.375, 97.625, Singapore 2/4-1/32, 2/4¼, Hongkong ½-1/16, 1/3-1/16, Philippines 8.10, 8.15, Rangoon 1/5-15/16, 1/6-1/16, Shanghai unquoted.

Special A/C Rates: Lima 26.10, 26.16, Lapaz 168.62, 170.32, Valparaiso 100.625, 101.300, Turkey 520.

Central American A/C Rates: Mexico 19.45, 19.00, Bogota 7.00, 7.06—Reuter.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 26.

Day to Day Loan ½ per cent, Short Money ⅝ to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 17/32, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to ⅝, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months, 1 to 1¼, Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 1⅛ to 2⅛, Treasury Bills, 2 Months ⅛ to 17/32, Treasury Bills, 3 Months ⅛ to 17/32.—Reuter.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Aug. 26.

Cotton futures turned steady. Futures closed 60 cents higher to 20 cents lower.

Oct. 35.97-98, Dec. 36.00, March 35.82, May 35.45, July 34.01, Oct. 32.58. Middling spot 36.82 nominal. —Associated Press.

Alexandria, Aug. 26.

Gold, per fine ounce 163 Piastres.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, Aug. 26.

The stock market was again extremely small with the overseas situation still a deterrent for wide expansion of business.

South Africa gold mines were firmer on Cape advices, which were encouraged by improved labour positions.

Indian issues were generally quiet apart from some Indian inquiry.

Industrials met fair provincial support, particularly iron and steels, while newspapers again reflected the coming increase in newsprint.

Stores were also firm on future prospects.

Encouraging views regarding the outlook for the industry together with yield conditions helped oil shares and some unusual gains were recorded.

Interest in British funds was very small, with professional and indirect investment buying.

Teas, rubbers and jute were very quiet.

Among shipping there was a small demand for P. and O. at 3d higher at 57/10d.

Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/75 96⅝, Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 110⅝ ex div., War Loan, 3½ per cent 106-15/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 100⅝, Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 118¾, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10⅝, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907 20½, Canton-Kowloon Railway 22, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 24, Lung-Tsing U Hai Rly, 5 per cent, 1913 21, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 46, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911 44, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911 26, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 30, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 27, Mercantile Bank of India, "A" 22½, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 13-5/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 90, Lydenburg Estates 125/-, South Africa Townships 31/3, Selection Trust 50/-, South Africa Torbanites 11/3, Canadian Pacific 22-5/16 ex div., Mexican Eagles 14/3.—Reuter.

N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, Aug. 26.

American A/C Sterling 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.83, 27.85, Franco 84, 84¼, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 23.75, 24.00, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04b, 4.06a, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02½, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.33, China 3,320b, 3,350s, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.70, 24.80, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.16, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 56.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.60n, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.78, Mexico 20.60, 20.63, Peru 15.50n, Uruguay 56.00b, Venezuela 29.90, Netherland West Indies 53.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 97.250, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.00, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.28⅝, 2.28⅞.—Reuter.

M/S "STANHALL"

Expected to arrive at Hong Kong 30th August

A General Average has been declared by the Owners of this vessel and consignees of cargo are required to sign the Average Bond and pay 6% deposit on the C.I.F. value of their goods before delivery can be effected from the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown. Any damaged packages will be examined by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period. Consignees of damaged cargo should arrange to attend survey within this period. Claims will not be recognized unless notified within seven days after completion of discharge.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 26th Aug. 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"AJAX"

Damaged cargo ex M.V. "Ajax"

will be examined at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 Noon on 27th and 28th August, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present at the time of examination.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1946.

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1946.

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Otsuka Weeps

Singapore, Aug. 27.

Major-General Otsuka, former head of the Judiciary Branch of the Japanese army in Malaya, broke down shouting and sobbing when confronted at his trial with evidence of barbaric treatment of Allied prisoners of war in Singapore.

General Otsuka and 64 other members of the staff of the Outram Road gaol prison camp are on trial on charges of inhuman treatment resulting in the death of many thousands of prisoners in their hands.

Evidences at the week-old trial disclosed prisoners were left to rot and die in their cells and were told by their Japanese gaolers to hurry up and die as the only available medicine was reserved for the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

Gaol Break

A second gaol break within a month by a Japanese war suspect was made today by a Korean who, while acting as a guard on the Burma-Siam "death" railway is alleged to have been responsible for atrocities against Allied prisoners of war.

The Korean escaped when he was working in an outside work party and the police, military and public are now engaged in an island-wide manhunt for him.

It has been stated that the construction of the Burma-Siam railway by the Japanese cost the lives of 18,000 Dutch, British, Australian and American soldiers who were employed by the Japanese.—Reuter.

Yacht Used As Target

Detroit, Aug. 27.

A full-scale investigation was ordered by the U.S. Navy into the accidental dive bombing of a private yacht in Lake Erie yesterday by three Navy planes.

Seven fishermen on board the 38-foot cruiser "Albatross," escaped serious injury when it was set afire by a practice bomb. The planes were piloted by Reserve officers on a weekend training mission.

Navy officials said they apparently mistook the white boat for their floating target. The men in the yacht said the planes made three bombing runs. A Navy crash boat, which a spokesman said was in the area to warn off pleasure craft, rescued the passengers of the yacht.

The boat burned to the waterline with an estimated loss of $5,000.

Officials said the boat was in the danger zone but then admitted that the planes were two miles from the actual target. The practise bomb which hit the yacht weighed about two pounds and contained just enough powder to send off a smoke puff when it hit.—Associated Press.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 28, 1946

TALK BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Donald Peers"—Cavalier of Song ENSA.
12.47 p.m.—George Elliott and His Sweet Music Makers.
1.00 p.m.—News. Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Off the Bottom Shelf"—Variety.
1.30 p.m.—"A Piano and A Violin"—Mischa Levitzki and Zino Francescatti.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Tunes of Not-So-Long-Ago.
7.00 p.m.—"Fats" Waller and His Rhythm and Adelaide Hall.
7.30 p.m.—Film Favourites.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—Studio: Talk by H.E. The Governor on "The Revision of the Constitution."
8.30 p.m.—Classical Request Hour.
9.30 p.m.—"From Hawaii's Sunny Shores."
9.50 p.m.—Piano Parade: Gerry Moore.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.05 p.m.—Dance Music.
10.45 p.m.—"Twilight Melodies."
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

A Hokio youth, Kwok Tong, 18, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer in Kowloon Court yesterday for demanding corned beef, peanuts oil, sugar and money from "black" blacks living at the R.A.F. Boys' Club in Ashley Road.

Nazis Didn't Know What Was Going On!

(By Gaylord K. Hodenfield)

Nuernberg, Aug. 27.

The defence counsel for the SS and SD pleaded for acquittal of the two Nazi organizations at the War Crimes Tribunal today.

Both argued that many members of the organizations did not know that the war was one of aggression, and urged that the SS should not be charged with the crimes of the SD, and vice versa.

Claiming that there were thousands of innocent men in the SS, Dr. Horst Pelckmann said: "No guilty should go free, but no innocent should be burdened with guilt. I accuse everyone of the murderers and criminals who served in the SS, but I acquit the thousands who served in good faith".

Dr. Pelckmann, who did not deny SS excesses, continued: "The Allied armies freed Germany from the curse of Hitlerism. I beg the Tribunal now to free the world from the curse of retaliation".

Many of the guards in concentration camps were there against their will, on orders of Heinrich Himmler, Dr. Pelckmann asserted.

The high fence of secrecy surrounding the concentration camps made it impossible, he claimed, for Germans, including the SS, to know what sort of place they actually were.

Beginning the defence summation of the SD, Dr. Hans Gawlik said that the majority of the SD members joined the organization against their will. They were merely obeying orders, he asserted.

Dr. Gawlik dealt at length with the legality of sentencing entire organizations, even after trial of such organizations had been conducted.—Associated Press.

"Closed Shop" Victory

London, Aug. 27.

The London Passenger Transport Board, which operates all passenger services except railways within a 25-mile radius of central London, announced last night that all employees in certain grades of its operating and maintenance departments must belong to one trade union—the Transport and General Workers—or leave the service of the Board.

The announcement followed the demands by employees for a hundred per cent membership of the Transport and General Workers Union and for the dismissal of 12 members of the National Passenger Workers' Union—a "breakaway" organisation formed eight years ago.

At present these employees are suspended from work—following protests by their mates—but are receiving pay.

A statement issued by the Board said that the present arrangement was seriously hampering the Board in its efforts to provide an efficient transport service and was "prejudicial to the public and must be brought to an end." The Board's decision was construed today as raising a major political issue for members of small trade unions.

Trade union observers regard the step taken by the Board as the "first victory in the new closed shop battle now under way."

Mr. F. E. Snelling, organiser of the Passenger Workers' Union, stated today: "The Labour Government has thrown down a challenge. It has given a challenge to all workers to join a union or lose their jobs and moreover has stated definitely that employees must join one particular union."—Reuter.

Britain Out For Domination

London, Aug. 27.

Moscow Radio, in a broadcast commentary today, said that Britain was out to "secure undivided domination in the Mediterranean".

The broadcast said: "We need only to look at the map to see this. British troops occupy Egypt. Palestine, where bloody duels take place daily, is under complete British control, and Syria and Lebanon are still in the sphere of British influence.

"The Anglo-Iraq treaty concluded with Britain in 1930 makes Iraq totally subordinated to Britain, and the Anglo-Transjordan treaty, published some months ago, makes Transjordan even more dependent on the British," the broadcast added.—Reuter.

Britain Short Of Miners

London, Aug. 27.

Mr. Arthur Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mine Workers, told Reuter today that when he stated at Cardiff yesterday that all people of Britain must share in the burden of producing more coal, he did not mean that more manpower should be obtained for the mines by industrial conscription.

Mr. Horner added: "I had no idea of suggesting industrial conscription for mines. All I meant was that miners and their families could not be expected to take all the responsibility for production and that the general community must be prepared to contribute more manpower voluntarily, if increased production was to be obtained.

"Miners will do their best, but there are not enough of them."—Reuter.

"GET OUT"

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

An anonymous telephone caller speaking in Hebrew, warned Government officials in the David building here today to "get out—there are bombs about to go off."

The building, which houses the public information office and other official bureaux, was evacuated for an hour, while police searched for bombs—without finding any.—Associated Press.

Russians Make U-Boats In Germany

Berlin, Aug. 27.

Quantities of raw material for the manufacture of U-Boat components in former German factories are being imported into the Russian zone of Germany from Russia, it was learned from a reliable source here today.

This latest disclosure followed recent reports of the Russians working on V-weapons in former German factories in the Russian occupied territories.

The raw materials, which are coming from several places in Russia, are being carried over the Soviet-German border in trains but it is not believed that the quantities are very large, although the importations have been going on over a lengthy period.

Certain quarters in Berlin consider that such material is likely to be destined for any or one of the four firms which are reported to be turning out submarine parts.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 27.

Eight defendants were sentenced to death in the trial of 164 members of the Polish underground terrorist organisation, the N.S.Z. (People's Armed Forces), before the regional military court of Katowice, Poland, Moscow radio reported today.

Another received a life sentence and the rest of the 164 were sentenced to terms varying from 10 to 15 years.—Reuter.

Mr. W. H. Latimer, Magistrate at Kowloon Court, sat in judgment over a case yesterday when So Kan, unemployed, was charged with unlawful possession of a jack stolen from Mr. Latimer's car. A fine of $10 was imposed.

MORE JEWS ESCAPE

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

Seven Jewish illegal immigrants have succeeded in escaping from the Athlit clearance camp near Haifa, it was officially stated here tonight.

The escape is believed to have been made during the night, and was discovered this morning.

This was the second escape from the camp in four days. Twenty-six illegal Jewish immigrants escaped on Friday by crawling through the wire. One was later recaptured.—Reuter.

"Lift The Moratorium"

(Continued from Page 1)

matter of fact shares change hands daily in the so-called "black market." But I do say that there is a definite need for some legislation dealing with such questions as loss of register and non-holding of statutory annual meetings, loss of scrips, etc., and no such legislation has yet been placed before this Council.

Local Question

"As regards the second paragraph of my Motion, I would observe that legislation on the question of Debtor-Creditor Relationships would appear to be in its nature a financial measure which may alter the existing legal rights acquired under pre-war commercial contracts, and involve the differential treatment of various classes of debtors and creditors. It is therefore a matter in which the Members of this Legislative Council are vitally concerned. If such legislation were to take the form of an enactment by this Council, its members will no doubt be afforded enough time to study its provisions before the Second Reading. But if such legislation should take some other form, then I feel bound to state that, in spite of the urgency of the matter, I deem it most important from a constitutional point of view that before the decision of the London Authorities on the issues involved are embodied in any legislation, the Members of this Council should first have adequate opportunity to examine any proposed measures. They are matters which affect local property rights and local financial obligations, and they require consideration in the light of local knowledge and their bearing on the local community.

Sufficient Time

"Sir, I respectfully submit that it is of the utmost importance to the rehabilitation of the Colony that impediments like the Moratorium should be removed as soon as possible, and I appeal to Your Excellency to direct that the highest priority be given by your officers to deal with this question."

The Hon. Mr. D. F. Landale seconded the motion and said that the question had been receiving the attention of H. M. Government for at least one year, which was completely sufficient time for Government to reach a decision.

Replying to Mr. Lo, the Hon. Mr. G. E. Strickland, Attorney-General, stated that Government appreciated that the restrictions resulting from a continuance of the Moratorium served to retard rehabilitation, but pointed out that the situation would be worse if the restrictions were removed before adequate thought had been given to the matter.

Complex Problems

Mr. Strickland referred to the many complex problems arising out of the liquidation of banks, the introduction of military yen as legal tender and the transfer of property under duress during the occupation. As regards the question of dealings in shares, Mr. Strickland stated that this matter was bound up with the question as to how far companies are able to transfer shares.

Concluding, Mr. Strickland said that Government is taking consideration of the observations made and if there is any step which Government can take for the removal of any restrictions, it will endeavour to do so.

In reply, Mr. Lo stated that the question of military yen or the value of military yen had no relation to the question. Mr. Lo pointed out that in point of fact thousands of shares were being sold daily.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

SPORTS SECTION

Yorkshire Certain Of County Championship

London, Aug. 26.

Yorkshire, by winning their match against Sussex today, made certain of winning the county cricket championship, their present total of 212 points being more than the nearest rivals can reach, even by winning their remaining games.

This is the 22nd time that Yorkshire has won the title, the first being in 1893, and "between the wars" they won 12 times.

Close of play on the county scoreboards were:

At Eastbourne: Yorkshire 82 and 115 for four (Smailes 67 not out) beat Sussex 91 and 105 (Robinson six for 37) by six wickets.

At Derby: Gloucestershire 227 and 67 (Copson four for 25, Armstrong three for 15) beat Derbyshire 147 (Cook six for 54) and 66 (Cook four for 24, Goddard three for eight) by 81 runs.

At Bournemouth: Lancashire 168 (Knott seven for 72). Hampshire 151 (Roberts five for 55).

At Lords: Middlesex 499 for nine declared (Gover six for 122). Surrey 150 (Barling 60, Edrich five for 52) and 224 for three (E. A. Bedser 58, Barling 83 not out).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 185 and 110 (Hollies six for 54). Warwickshire 107 (Sale 57, E. W. Clarke four for 17, C. B. Clarke four for 37) and 141 for seven.

At Leicester: Leicestershire 231 (Ridgway five for 44) and 163 for two (Lester 60 not out). Kent 98 (Walsh eight for 54).

At Ebbe Vale, South Wales: Glamorganshire 162 for four (Davies 63, Jones 37) versus Nottinghamshire. Rain restricted play.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 121 (Andrews three for 32, Lawrence three for 20). Somersetshire 171 and 237 for five (Lawrence 65, Luckes 53 not out).

India v. Essex

India, with nine wickets intact in the second innings, were 393 runs behind Essex at Southend when stumps were drawn on the second day of the game.

After scoring 303 in their first innings and dismissing the Indians for 138, the county declared their second innings closed at 201 for the loss of three wickets. Crabtree made 118 for his county before his skipper closed the side's second innings.

Commenting on the game so far, Learie Constantine, Reuters Special Correspondent, says:

Indian batsmen, generally reckoned to prefer fast bowling to any other type, showed up poorly against the Essex pace and were all out for 138, meaning they were 165 behind.

Everybody expected they would follow on, but 8,000 spectators saw the Essex pair come out to bat a second time. Perhaps the captain had an eye on the third day's gate.

This decision was less understandable in view of the bad light when the county began batting again. The wicket was still good and, in view of the first innings happenings, Ray Smith and Bailey might have had the Indians in serious trouble the second time.

Smith, always accurate in length, made the ball swing deceptively and did the chief damage with six Indian wickets, but all his success came within 20 overs for 36 runs.

It seems that if Merchant stayed, India had a chance of reaching an useful total, but when a beautiful legbreak from Peter Smith took his middle stump, India were virtually out.

The Indians faced a formidable task when batting the second time. The policy would have been to play out the closing 35 minutes safely without regard to runs, but Mushtaq Ali could not restrain himself, throwing away his wicket in a rash effort to punish Bailey.

Careful play afterwards by Merchant and Modi averted further disasters.—Reuter.

Sporting Chance

Southend, Aug. 27.

The Indian cricketers, requiring 324 runs at about 70 an hour to beat Essex, were left with a sporting chance of a victory at lunch today when they required 186 in a possible 135-minute play and with seven wickets in hand.

Modi, making three off the fast bowler Bailey, hoisted the 50 in 50 minutes; when at 30 Modi was missed from a skier by Avery at long leg. Under ideal run getting conditions, the batsmen scored steadily without undue risks. Peter Smith, with his leg strapped because of a pulled muscle yesterday, commanded respect.

Merchant cut and drove strongly and Modi with cleverly placed shots brought the score to 100 in 80 minutes. Merchant, dropped off Taylor when at 48, completed his 50 in 95 minutes. Modi was caught at 126, Pearce juggling frantically with the ball, holding it at the third attempt. The second wicket added 119 in 80 minutes.

The Indians were 217 for three at lunch.

Amarnath was bowled at 139 in attempting to drive a leg break. Two quick losses combined with the slow bowlers' accurate length and well placed field slowed the scoring but 150 was reached in 120 minutes. The fourth partnership brought runs at over one a minute.

India's prospects of victory looked brighter. Merchant, hitting a boundary off Bailey hoisted the 200 in 166 minutes. Pearce made repeated bowling changes but was unable to defeat the batsmen.—Reuter.

Stanley Shield Draw

At the meeting of the League Management Committee Meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association it was revealed that the Macao Police Football Team have been invited by the Commandos to play a number of games in Hong Kong early next month.

The draw for the Seven-a-Side Stanley Shield competition resulted as follows:—

Navy v. Club Rugby; 3 Commando Brigade H.Q. v. 42 Commando: Eastern v. R.A.F.; 45 Commando 'B' v. South China 'B'; Club 'C' v. Navy 'B'; Hong Kong Chinese Cadre v. Dockyard; Navy 'C' v. St. Joseph's; 44 Commando 'B' v. R.A.F. 'B'; Club 'B' v. Sing Tao 'B'; 42 Commando 'B' v. Signals; Hong Kong Wireless v. 1/5 Commando 'A'; South China 'A' v. 1/5 Commando 'B'; 45 Commando 'A' v. Club 'A'; C.A.S.C. v. Kwong Wah; Sing Tao 'A' v. 44 Commando 'A'.

Bye:—Kitchee.

The games will be played on the Club ground starting on September 14. The proceeds will be donated to the Charities and the charges of admission are $2.40 and $1.20.

The following games have been arranged for the Macao Police Team:—

Sept. 1:—v. 1/5 Commando at Chatham Road.
Sept. 2:—v. 42 Commando at Sookunpoo.
Sept. 4:—v. 45 Commando at Chatham Road.
Sept. 5:—v. 44 Commando at Stanley.

CHILEAN TO TRY AGAIN

London, Aug. 26.

George Berroeta, Chilean champion swimmer, who had to give up his attempt to swim the English Channel yesterday when about half a mile from the shore near Dover, is to make a further attempt on Sept. 2 or 4.

Berroeta, who was only defeated by a change of tide, expressed confidence today that he would be able to set up a new record for the Channel crossing.

He was in excellent health and spirits, despite his exhausting experience yesterday.—Reuter.

Brooklyn, Mass, Aug. 27.

In the longest match in the history of the American Lawn Tennis Doubles Championships, Billy Talbert and Gardner Mulloy retained the title by beating Donald McNeil and Frank Guernsey by 8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-8 and 20-18.—Reuter.

Cesarewitch Entries

London, Aug. 26.

Reynard Volant, winner of the Ascot Stakes and Goodwood Stakes, is among the 97 entries for the Cesarewitch run at Newmarket on Oct. 16. The Cambridgeshire, run at Newmarket a fortnight later, has attracted 113 entries, including the Oaks third, Nella and the champion sprinter, Honeyway.

If Reynard Volant completes the long distance handicap hat trick, he will be the first horse to accomplish that feat since Noble Star in 1931.

Entries for the Cesarewitch are slightly below the prewar average, but those of the Cambridgeshire compare favourably with the 108 received for the race in 1938 and 97 in 1937.

Seventy-three of the Cambridgeshire entries are three-year-olds, and there is only one horse in the race older than five, Rue de la Paix.

Weights for both races are due on Aug. 29, and first acceptances will be made on Sept. 3.—Reuter.

U.S. Baseball

New York, Aug. 27.

Boston trounced Cleveland this week and Tex Hughson won his 14th victory of the season with a score of 5-1. New York staged a seven run rally in the 8th inning to upset the Detroit "Tigers" by 10-9. Philadelphia shut out the Chicago "White Sox" 3-0.

Chicago "Cub" hurler Hank Wyse didn't allow a single New Yorker to reach second base as Chicago trimmed the New York "Giants" by 1-0. In a close game, Pittsburgh barely beat Boston by 3-2.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	7	0
Cleveland	1	5	2
New York	10	11	1
Detroit	6	9	1
Philadelphia	3	7	0

National League

Chicago	0	8	3
Chicago	1	8	1
New York	0	7	1
Pittsburgh	3	8	0
Boston	2	11	0

—Associated Press.

CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT

Only five of the eleven games in the first round of the Kowloon Chess Club's Ladder Tournament were played last night. Four games were claimed on default and neither of the contestants turned up for the other two games on the evening's programme.

Results were:—L.M. Rodrigues beat A.P. Ricci-Pereira; F.A. Gutierrez beat A.E. Gomes; J.P. Carvalho beat B. Kruchkoff; Col. H.M. Whitcombe beat V.V. Kolatchoff; and F.X. Sequeira beat J. Hausz.

The adjusted ladder standings are:—1, L.M. Rodrigues 2, A.P. Ricci-Pereira; 3, F.A. Gutierrez; 4, A.E. Gomes; 5, F.D. Gardner; 6, A.B. Botelho; 7, F.A. Fisher; 8, C.C. Carneiro; 9, R.C. Tavares; 10, J.H. d'Almeida; 11, J.P. Carvalho; 12, B. Kruchkoff 13, R.C. Gardner; 14, L.A. da Costa; 15, Col. H.M. Whitcombe; 16, V.V. Kolatchoff; 17, F.X. Sequeira; 18, J. Tausz; 19, R.C. Danenberg; 20, Capt. B.M. Meredith; 21, E. Tausz; 22, Tou Yu Lau 23, C.M. Sequeira.

BURGHLEY ELECTED

Stockholm, Aug. 26.

Lord Burghley, former Olympic hurdles champion, was today elected President of the International Amateur Athletics Federation by general acclamation.

Lord Burghley takes the place of the former President, Mr. Sigfried Edstroem, Sweden, who is relinquishing the post at his own request.

According to the rules of the Federation the secretary is always chosen from the same country as the President, and Mr. F. J. Holt, Britain, becomes the new secretary.—Reuter.

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